

# The Academy and Literature

ILLUSTRATED



PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

**THE PHILOSOPHIC TEMPER**

By C. W. SALEEBY

**EGOMET**

**TENNYSON AND LEIGH HUNT**

(ILLUSTRATED)

BY JOHN ROGERS

**THE PAST AND FUTURE OF OUR DRAMA—VII**

**QUIET MUSIC**

**THE TRAINING OF AN ARTIST—X**

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, LITERARY NOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY,  
"ACADEMY" QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., &c.

**THE BOOK MARKET**

(REPORTS OF BEST-SELLING BOOKS)

**WEEKLY: THREEPENCE**

## WEEKLY FREE ADVERTISEMENTS TO ALL OUR SUBSCRIBERS

## EVERY SUBSCRIBER is entitled to A WEEKLY FREE ADVERTISEMENT

Of Books (not Current Literature), Fine Art Publications, and Musical Compositions FOR SALE, WANTED, and IN EXCHANGE.

## THE ONLY CONDITIONS ARE—

1. The Coupon in the current issue, filled in, must accompany the Advertisement (which must not exceed four lines or 32 words, including the address). No replies can be received at or forwarded through our Office. For every additional 8 words, 3d. must be prepaid; serial rates for large spaces quoted on application.
2. The Book, Fine Art Publication, Print, &c., or Piece of Music to be advertised (except in the case of odd volumes or numbers of a magazine to complete a set) shall not have been issued during the last 12 months and so easily obtainable from the Publishers or through a local Bookseller.
3. The Editor retains the right to exclude any advertisement.
4. Advertisements, accompanied by the current coupon, for the week's issue must reach this Office by Tuesday morning, first post.

## WANTED.

\* \* Subscribers are requested to state clearly on their Advertisement Copy whether "Wanted" or "For Sale," and also to write distinctly.

NAME of Publisher of good French Rhyming Dictionary.—**B. Bagnall**, 49 Beechwood Avenue, Plymouth.

BANKS, Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols.; Farquhar, Works, 3 vols.; Montielon's Almanac, 1661-1662; Oldham (J.), Compositions, 3 vols., 1770; Rochester, Poetical Works, 2 vols.—**Birmingham Free Libraries**, Reference Department (A. Capel Shaw).

HARPER, Metaphysics of the School; Journal of Theological Studies, vol. 1, part 2; Hortas Antae, Philip's edition.—**Burns & Oates, Ltd.**, 28 Orchard Street, London, W.

SOUL of a People, Lady of Lavender, City of Sarraa, Fower's Life of Christ, 2 vols., Things in the Forest, Her Own People, Climates and Baths of Great Britain, 2 vols.—**Bright's Stores, Ltd.**, Bournemouth.

PRICE, History of Guildhall; C. Loftie, Historic Towns, London.—**Dr. Cobb**, 17 Holland Park Gardens, W.

SIBLY'S Astrology, 2 vols.; Brown's Book of Landed Estates; Branden's William Shakespeare, 2 vols.—**James G. Commis**, 230 High Street, Exeter.

THE Army Book for the British Empire.—**L. Cope Cornford**, 1 Madeira Estate, Black Rock, Brighton.

SHAKESPEARE'S Works, 9 vols., London, 1728; 8 vols., Philadelphia, 1796-6; 8 vols., Boston, 1802-4; 4 vols., London, 1808; 17 vols., Philadelphia, 1809; 1 vol., London, 1824.—**Downing**, 5 Temple Row, Birmingham.

WAKEFIELD, Illustrations of New Zealand, coloured, folio; Oliver's New Zealand, folio.—**Francis Edwards**, 83 High Street, Marylebone, London, W.

OLD Books, by Blouart or others, on Silhouettes; also fine specimens of Silhouettes of men in uniform, or ladies earlier than 1800.—**Frank Fitzgerald**, 21 Forchester Square, Hyde Park, W.

ENGLISH Texts of Arithmetic down to 1840; Petronius, all editions; Lucas, Theory of Numbers; Willis and Clark's Cambridge; Brown's Lunar Theory and Mathematical Books.—**Galloway & Porter**, Bookellers, Cambridge.

OWNERS of genuine specimens of Old English Furniture, Old Pictures, Old China, Old Silver, &c., &c., who desire to dispose of the same privately, are invited to send particulars to **Hampton & Sons**, Pall Mall East, who are always prepared to give full value for interesting examples.

ECONOMIC Journal, Nos. 11, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33, and 47; Prothero, Pioneers and Progress of Farming, 1888.—**Geo. Harding**, 64 Great Russell Street, W.C.

LITERARY Forgeries—any language; books in curious bindings; old Math. and Botanical Books; Merriam's Least Squares.—**W. Hoffer & Sons**, Cambridge.

HERBERT'S Temple, by Shorthouse; Lange on Samuel, royal 8vo.; Gospel Magazine, 1766-82, or any.—**Charles Higham**, 27a Farringdon Street, E.C.

## WANTED.

JEWITT'S Ceramic Art, best edition; Haye's Practical Treatise on Planting, Dublin, 1794 or 1822; Hillegas, With the Boer Forces.—**Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd.**, Booksellers, 104 Grafton Street, Dublin.

CURRENT Literature and Farpinus Books of every kind bought at fair prices for cash by **Holmes Bros.**, 4 Manette Street, Charing Cross Road (many years with Mrs. C. Hindley, of Booksellers' Row).

STANLEY'S Dark Continent (5s.); Stanley's How I Found (3s. 6d.); Wheatley's Book Lover's Library; Russell's Extraordinary Men; Pepper's Scientific Amusement.—**E. Idie**, 23 Brayburne Avenue, S.W.

REMINISCENCES of a West-Country Parson; Grote's History of Greece, vol. 10, original large-type edition (good price).—**A. Ireland**, Torquay.

WORKS by Wilde, O.; Whistler; Beardsley; books in large and small quantities purchased.—**J. Jacob**, 149 Edgware Road, Hyde Park.

A B O Code, 4th edition; Cameron or Mar, Old Scots Tune-Book; Wild Sports of the West; Step's Wayside Blossoms.—**Jaggard & Co.**, 13 Moorfields, Liverpool.

BERNARD Shaw's Unsocial Socialist, 1888, Sonnen-schein.—**W. J. Knight**, 147 High Street, Ventnor.

WORKS of Anecdotes of Napoleon I. in any language.—Offers to **Robert Lutz**, Verlag, Stuttgart, Germany.

HERTZ' Electric Waves; Lodge's Modern Views of Electricity; Helmholtz's World's History, Vols. 2, 5, 6, Astrophysical Journal, 1902, 1903; Knowledge, Vols. 15, 16 bound.—**Marling School**, Stroud.

CHURCH on Wedgwood; Munroe's Carrogs of Scotland; Scott's History of Stourbridge; Thoughts in Verse, Sister Mary Agnes; Gebir's Works, edited by R. Russell; Groome's Two Suffolk Friends; Cruise in Mediterranean, W. Black.—**Midland Educational Co., Ltd.**, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

STUDIO Extras; Modern Pen Drawings; Modern Domestic Architecture; Corot and Millais' Modern British Water Colours; Book Plates.—**A. & R. Mine**, Aberdeen.

SCHREBER'S Medical Indoor Gymnastics.—**R. M. Mould**, Newington Public Library, Walworth Rd., London.

WASHINGTON (Gen.), Old Portraits of, and Books containing same; Any Portraits and Views of American Interest; Old Books and Tracts on America and Canada.—**The Museum Book Store**, 43 Museum Street, London, W.C.

QUATRO Coronati, vol. 1; Dumas' Celebrated Crimes, vol. 1; Poems by J. R., 1850; Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols. (Sallabury), 1766.—**Myers & Co.**, 59 High Holborn, London, W.C.

MACEY'S Specifications; Inglis (Lady), Siege of Lucknow; Bain, Digit of the Moon, 4to.; Willis, Canterbury Cathedral.—**James Parker & Co.**, 31 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

JEWELL, Apology, 1562, imp.; Horne, Introduction to Study of Bibliography; Whitlock, Zootomia, 1654; Paris Printing before 1500.—**H. H. Peach**, Belvoir St., Leicester.

## WANTED.

ANY Histories or books dealing with Cornwall and the Scilly Isles; also old maps and prints of Cornwall, and engravings of celebrated Cornishmen.—**Pollard**, Bookseller, Penzance.

REPORT Modern Theological Works by best authors. Must be cheap and in good condition.—**Principality Educational Depot**, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Cardiff.

MAX MÜLLER'S Sacred Books of the East: Sacred Books of China, vols. 2, 3, 4 of Texts of Confucianism, trans. by Legge, Clarendon Press, 1879 [7].—**Public Library**, Gravesend, Kent.

WHITE'S Workshop, the Dukery, and Sherwood Forest, large paper, good condition, publishers' covers; Dalecarlian Conjuror's Day-Book (Chateleine).—**Thos. Ratcliffe**, the Dukery Bookshop, Worksop.

SOUVENIR or Pocket Tablet for 1848; Prints of the Foot Guards; Microcosm of London, vols. 1 and 2, unent.—**Robson & Co.**, 23 Coventry St., Piccadilly, W.

FRENCH Revolution; Mémoires of Bishop Grégoire.—**E. A. S.**, Saugene School, Bournemouth.

BURTON'S Arabian Nights, original edition; Times' Reprint Funch.—**H. B. Saxton**, King Street Nottingham.

ADVENTURES in Tibet, by Abbé Tuc, early edition; Oscar Wilde's Works, orig. edit., or 1st, but no Am. ric. or Paris reprints. Catalogues of books solicited.—**Spencer & Greenhough**, 102 Granby St., Leicester.

FARNHAM'S Travels, 2 vols.; anything on N.W. America, Canada, Texas, North Pacific, American sporting books; Townsend, Sporting Excursions, any Americana.—**Henry Stevens, Son & Styles**, 39 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

JEKYLL'S Wood and Garden, 1st edition; Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, orig. edit.; Stephen's Horse Sabbath; Stephen's Hours in a Library, 3 vols.—**C. A. Streicher**, York.

HARRISON'S Family Cook, 1748; Mollard's Art of Cookery, 1802; Muter's Observations on Cataract; Head's Diseases of the Eyes.—**Suckling & Co.**, 13 Garrick St., London, W.C.

BLACK-LETTER Law Books of 16th Century.—**Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd.**, 3 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, supplementary vols.—**Achilles Taylor**, 198 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

ANY of Lord Lytton's Novels, 1860-2; also any by G. F. R. James, 1844-9.—**Webster**, Bookseller, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

ENGLISH Spy, 2 vols.; G. mmonia, 1837; Guy Mannering. Highest prices offered. Largest stock in Wales. Any quantities for cash. All Welsh books purchased.—**Williams's Old Book Store**, Ruthin.

F. H. BRADLEY'S Ethical Studies; Maoge's Old Highland Song, 1835; Barnes' Festival Works, edited Grosart.—**D. Wylie & Son**, Booksellers, Aberdeen.

[Continued on 3rd page of cover.]

NOTE.—Amateurs and others owning Photographs of Literary, Musical, Artistic or Dramatic interest are requested to communicate with the Editor of this Journal, 9 East Harding St., E.C.

## ACADEMY FREE ADVERTISEMENT COUPON.

Insert attached advertisement on the conditions named, of (here say Book, Picture, &c.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss)  
(Being an Annual Subscriber)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Sept. 3, 1904.

## CONNOISSEURS OF COFFEE

DRINK THE  
**RED WHITE & BLUE**  
DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST  
& AFTER DINNER.

In making, use less quantity, it being so much stronger than ordinary COFFEE.



The Small Advertisements on this page are inserted at 6d. per line, in the readable type shown (minimum 5 lines).  
The Displayed Advertisements are charged at 5s. per inch.

**TO BOOKBUYERS and LIBRARIANS OF FREE LIBRARIES.** The SEPTEMBER CATALOGUES of Valuable SECOND-HAND WORKS and NEW REMAINDERS, offered at prices greatly reduced, are Now Ready, and will be sent post free upon application to W. H. SMITH & Son, Library Department, 186 Strand, London. W.

**THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK CIRCULAR.** Notes on New and Forthcoming Publications and Classified Lists of Books are issued by

**WILLIAMS & NORGATE,**  
Book Importers,  
14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,  
London, W.C.  
SPECIMEN COPIES GRATIS.

**THOMAS THORP,**  
Secondhand Bookseller,  
100 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.,  
AND 4 BROAD STREET, READING.

**MONTHLY CATALOGUES** from both Addresses. Libraries Purchased. Sale Commissions executed.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS.

**THE CHAIR** of MATHEMATICS in this University, in the patronage of the University Court, having become VACANT by the death of Professor Pirie, applications for the office, along with 15 copies of testimonials (should the candidate think fit to submit any), are to be lodged with the Secretary of the Court, ROBERT WALKER, Esq., M.A., before the 26th SEPTEMBER ensuing.  
University of Aberdeen, 27th August. 1904.

**TYPEWRITING.**—The West Kensington Offices. Authors' MSS., Translations, &c.; Legal and General Copying; Circulars, &c., duplicated; usual terms; references; established eleven years.—SIKES & SIKES, 13 Wolverton Gardens, and 229 Hammersmith Road, W.

**AUTHORS' MSS.,** Sermons, Plays, Envelopes, &c., carefully typed at home (Remington), 9d. per 1,000 words. Orders promptly executed.—M. M. L., 7 Vernon Road, Clapham, S.W.

#### ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

#### OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

**FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS** and ONE EXHIBITION, worth £150, £75, £75, £50, and £20 each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 19th, 1904. Two Senior Open Scholarships, value £75 each, will be awarded to the best candidates (if of sufficient merit) in not more than three nor fewer than two of the following subjects:—Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Anatomy.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be under twenty-five years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any London medical school.

One Junior Open Scholarship in Science, value £150, and one Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, value £50, will be awarded to the best candidates under twenty-one years of age (if of sufficient merit) in not fewer than three of the following subjects:—Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Physics, and Chemistry.

The Jeaffreson Exhibition (value £20) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any one of the three following languages: Greek, French, and German. The examination in these subjects will be similar to that adopted at the London University Matriculation Examination.

The successful candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination.

For particulars, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

*Special cloth cases for binding the half-yearly volume of THE ACADEMY can be supplied for 1s. each. The price of the bound half-yearly volume is 8s. 9d. Communications should be addressed to the Publisher, 9 East Harding Street, E.C.*

### CONTENTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1904

HOW RUSSIA BROUGHT ON WAR—A COMPLETE HISTORY. By BARON SUYEMATSU.  
THE COMIN : REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. By CARL JOUBERT.  
THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE AS A EUROPEAN COLONY. By Sir CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G.  
(late H.M.'s Commissioner for the Protectorate).  
FREE THOUGHT IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. By W. H. MALLOCK.  
THE DIFFICULTY OF PREACHING SERMONS. By the Right Rev. Bishop WELLDON.  
SHALL WE RESTORE THE NAVIGATION LAWS? By BENJAMIN TAYLOR.  
THE AMERICAN WOMAN—AN ANALYSIS. By H. B. MARRIOTT-WATSON.  
MY FRIEND THE FELLAH. By Sir WALTER MIEVILLE, K.C.M.G.  
COLLEY CIBBER'S "APOLOGY." By H. B. IRVING.  
THE PINNACLE OF PROSPERITY—A NOTE OF INTERROGATION. By J. W. CROSS.  
THE POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA. By TOM MANN.  
A CHAPTER ON OPALS. By H. KERSHAW WALKER.  
LAST MONTH:

(1) By Sir WEMYSS REID. (2) By EDWARD DICKY, C.B.

London: SPOTTISWOODE & CO., LIMITED, PRINTERS, New Street Square, E.C.

## PUBLISHERS' MEDIUMS

Newspapers making a special feature of Reviews and Advertisements of New Books, &c.

#### THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

10, 12, 14, and 16 Pages Daily.  
THE EVENING PAPER OF THE EDUCATED MAN AND HIS FAMILY.

Famous for its brilliant Reviews of current Literature, and without doubt the best Evening Paper in the Kingdom for Publishers' Announcements.  
Special Columns for New Books.  
Next to Literary Matter every Day.

OFFICES: NEWTON ST., HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

#### THE SPHERE

6d. Weekly.

A Literary Letter by C. K. S. appears each Week.

Also List of Books Received.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATES FOR PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Office: Great New Street, E.C.

#### THE DUNDEE COURIER

Has double the circulation of any Morning Paper North of the Forth.

Literary Notes on Mondays.

Reviews on Wednesdays.

London Office, 109 Fleet Street, E.C.

#### THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

has been PROVED to be far ahead of any other London evening paper as a medium for publishers' announcements.

#### PUBLISHERS' COLUMNS DAILY

A Classified Survey of the Week's Publishing appears every Saturday.

Offices: TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

#### SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH

Established 1855.

The principal morning paper published in South Yorkshire. Enjoys a National reputation.

Special Publishers' page every Wednesday. Reviews and criticisms carefully and cleverly written.

#### NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL

Established 1832.

The Conservative Newspaper for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Berwickshire.

SPECIAL REVIEW DAY—SATURDAYS.

London Office (special wire), 109 Fleet Street, E.C.

#### THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

Established 1821.

Published Daily. Price One Penny.

Has a circulation peculiar to itself among the more cultivated classes of Great Britain in every district, and claims, with justice, to be one of the leading papers in the country.

Contains special columns devoted to literary matters.

#### THE LIVERPOOL COURIER

ESTABLISHED 1808. Daily and Weekly.

"The Liverpool Courier" is a first-class newspaper having a very large circulation in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales.

SPECIAL PUBLISHERS' PAGE EVERY FRIDAY

#### ADVERTISING IN IRELAND.

##### THE DAILY EXPRESS, DUBLIN.

PREMIER FINANCIAL PAPER OF IRELAND.  
"One of the few Daily Papers in the United Kingdom showing a distinct interest in literature."—*The Academy*.

Most Suitable Medium for Publishers' Advertisements.  
Special Columns devoted to Literary Matters every Thursday.

# THE BOOK MARKET

Booksellers' Reports of the Best Selling Books

## England

### BATH:

Messrs. B. & J. F. Meehan,  
32 Gay Street

#### General Literature

1. God and My Neighbour. Blatchford. (Clarion Co.)
2. Riddle of the Universe. Haeckel. (Clarion Co.)

#### Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)

### BIRMINGHAM:

Messrs. Cornish Brothers, Ltd.,  
37 New Street

#### General Literature

1. Hobbes. Stephen. (Macmillan.)
2. Wayside and Woodland Trees. Step. (Warns.)

#### Fiction

1. A Bachelor in Arcady. Sutcliffe. (Fisher Unwin.)
2. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)

Midland Educational Co.,  
Corporation Street

#### General Literature

1. Dictionary of the Bible. Extra Volume. Hastings. (T. & T. Clark.)
2. History of Sutton Coldfield. Midgley. (Midland Counties Herald.)

#### Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)

Mr. Achilles Taylor,  
Caxton House,  
198 Corporation Street

#### General Literature

1. Dictionary of the Bible. Extra Volume. Hastings. (T. & T. Clark.)
2. Shilling Biographies. (Hutchinson.)

#### Fiction

1. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
2. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)

### BRIGHTON:

Mr. S. Combridge,  
56 Church Road, Hove

#### General Literature

1. Highways and Byways in Sussex. Lucas. (Macmillan.)
2. Physical Deterioration. Watt Smyth.

#### Fiction

1. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
2. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)

Mr. W. Junor,  
72 Queen's Road

#### General Literature

1. Guides and Maps.
2. Pocket Editions of Classics, various.

#### Fiction

1. Sixpenny Reprints, various.
2. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)

### BRISTOL:

Messrs. James Fawn & Son,  
42 Queen's Road

#### General Literature

1. Old Times and Now. Tetley. (Unwin.)
2. English People. Boutmy. (Unwin.)

#### Fiction

1. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)
2. The Princess Passes. Williamson. (Methuen.)

### BRISTOL—continued

Messrs. William George's Sons,  
The Book Store,  
Top Corner, Park Street

#### General Literature

1. Remains of the Prehistoric Age. Windle. (Methuen.)
2. Hobbes. Stephen. (Macmillan.)

#### Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. Dog Day. Aldin. (Heinemann.)

### CAMBRIDGE:

Messrs. Galloway & Porter,  
30 Sidney Street

#### General Literature

1. Holland. Jungman. (Black.)
2. The Antiquary's Library. (Methuen.)

### CHELTEMHAM:

Messrs. J. J. Banks & Son,  
"Imperial Library"

#### General Literature

1. Series of Colour Books. (Black.)
2. Fishing. Hutchinson. (Newnes.)

#### Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)

### EASTBOURNE:

Mr. Henry W. Keay,  
72 Terminus Road

#### General Literature

1. The World's Classics. (Grant Richards.)
2. English Men of Letters Series. (Macmillan.)

#### Fiction

1. Dickens' Works. Pocket Editions.
2. Sixpenny Editions of Popular Novels.

### LONDON:

Mr. H. R. Allenson,  
1 and 2 Ivy Lane, E.C.

#### General Literature

1. Dictionary of the Bible. Extra volume. Hastings. (T. & T. Clark.)
2. Immortality. Momerie.

#### Fiction

1. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)
2. Thin Paper Reprints.

Bolton's Library,  
81 Knightsbridge, S.W.

#### General Literature

1. French Noblesse in the Eighteenth Century. Grant. (Murray.)
2. Memoirs of Madame Le Brun.

#### Fiction

1. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)
2. Brothers. Vachell. (Murray.)

Messrs. Burns & Oates, Ltd.,  
28 Orchard Street, W.

#### General Literature

1. Welcome. Mother Loyola.
2. The Science of Life. Craigie.

#### Fiction

1. Fabiola. Wiseman.
2. Callista. Newman.

Messrs. Farmer & Sons,  
179 Kensington High Street, W.

#### General Literature

1. Queer Things about Japan. Sladen. (Treherne.)
2. Highways and Byways of Sussex. Lucas. (Macmillan.)

#### Fiction

1. Broke of Covenand. Snaith. (Constable.)
2. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)

### LONDON—continued

Messrs. Hachette et Cie,  
18 King William Street,  
Charing Cross, W.C.

#### General Literature

1. Les Iles de la Manche. Boland.
2. Innocent III. Luchaire.

#### Fiction

1. Le Semeur. Maurière. (Lévy.)
2. Le Visage éternelle. Comtesse M. de Noailles. (Lévy.)

Messrs. Jones & Evans,  
77 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

#### General Literature

1. Introductory History of England. Fletcher. (Murray.)
2. Japan by the Japanese. Stead. (Heinemann.)

#### Fiction

1. Tommy & Co. Jerome. (Hutchinson.)
2. A Soldier and a Gentleman. Cobban. (Long.)

Mr. Elliot Stock,  
61 and 62 Paternoster Row, E.C.

#### General Literature

1. Handbook of Missions. (Longmans.)
2. Hobbes. Stephen. (Macmillan.)
3. Value of the Bible. Henson. (Macmillan.)

#### Fiction

1. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)

Messrs. Truslove & Hanson,  
153 Oxford Street, W.

#### General Literature

1. Remains of the Prehistoric Age. Windle. (Methuen.)
2. English Monastic Life. Gasquet. (Methuen.)

#### Fiction

1. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
2. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)

Mr. G. J. Glaisher,  
258 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

#### General Literature

1. Baedeker's Guides. (Dulan.)
2. Seaside Watering Places. (Upcott Gill.)

#### Fiction

1. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)
2. Mrs. Henry Wood's Novels. (Macmillan.)

Mr. J. Jacob,  
149 Edgware Road, Hyde Park, W.

#### General Literature

1. The Soul of Japan.
2. Autobiography. Spencer. (Williams & Norgate.)

#### Fiction

1. To-Morrow. Victoria Cross. (Scott.)
2. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)

Messrs. Marris & Revene,  
68 High Street, South Norwood

#### General Literature

1. The Double Garden. Maeterlinck. (Allen.)
2. How to Identify Old China. Hodgson. (Bell.)

#### Fiction

1. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
2. Tommy & Co. Jerome. (Hutchinson.)

### MANCHESTER:

Mr. R. S. Chrystal,  
11 Market Street

#### General Literature

1. Wayside and Woodland Trees. Step. (Warns.)

#### Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
3. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)



## THE BOOK MARKET—continued

## HESTER—continued

Messrs. Sherratt & Hughes,  
27 St. Ann Street

## General Literature

1. Wayside and Woodland Trees. Step. (Warne.)
2. Hobbes. Stephen. (Macmillan.)

## Fiction

1. A Bachelor in Arcady. Sutcliffe. (Unwin.)
2. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)

## NORWICH:

Messrs. Jarrold & Sons, Ltd.  
London Road

## General Literature

1. Ruskin Pocket Reprints, and other small Art Books.
2. Highways and Byways of East Anglia. Dutt. (Macmillan.)

## Fiction

1. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
2. Girl in Grey. Yorks. (Long.)

## OXFORD:

Oxford Reformers' Bookshop,  
56 High Street

## General Literature

1. God and My Neighbour. Blatchford. (Clarion Press.)
2. Walden. Thoreau. (Simple Life Press.)

## Fiction

1. Evelyn Innes. Moore. (Unwin.)
2. Master and Man. Tolstoy. (Simple Life Press.)

Messrs. Parker & Son,  
27 Broad Street

## General Literature

1. Dictionary of the Bible extra volume. Hastings. (T. & T. Clark.)
2. Introductory History of England. Fletcher. (Murray.)
3. Hobbes. Stephen. (Macmillan.)

## PENZANCE:

Mr. Joseph Pollard,  
112a Market Jew Street

## General Literature

1. Wild Life at Land's End. Tregarthen. (Murray.)
2. Wesleyan Hymn Book.

## Fiction

1. Portalone. Ranger-Gull. (Greening.)
2. A Moorland Princess. Polliott-Stokes. (Greening.)

## RAMSGATE:

Messrs. Blinko & Sons,  
27 Queen Street

## General Literature

1. Juvenile Books.
2. Pocket Library. (Collins.)

## Fiction

1. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)
2. Dickens.

## SCARBOROUGH:

Dalton's Library,  
69 Newborough

## General Literature

1. The Martyrdom of Man. (Heinemann.)
2. Yorkshire. Home. (Black.)

## Fiction

1. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
2. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)

## SWINDON:

Mr. W. Summers Morris,  
5 Bath Road

## General Literature

1. The Christian Year. Keble.
2. Imitation of Christ. A Kempis.
3. Frances Ridley Havergal's Works.

## VENTNOR:

Mr. W. J. Knight,  
147-9 High Street

## General Literature

1. India Paper Editions, various.
2. Coloured Art Books. (Black, Dent, &c.)

## Fiction

1. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)
2. Brothers. Vachell. (Murray.)

## Scotland

## ABERDEEN:

Mr. J. G. Bisset,  
85 Broad Street

## General Literature

1. Free Church of Scotland Appeals. (Macniven & Wallace.)
2. Newman. Barry. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

## Fiction

1. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)
2. Kipling's Books. (Macmillan.)

A. & R. Milne  
229 Union Street

## General Literature

1. Free Church of Scotland Appeals. (Macniven & Wallace.)
2. Highlands. (Dolan.)

## Fiction

1. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)
2. Sir Mortimer. Johnston. (Constable.)

Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son,  
247 Union Street

## General Literature

1. Wayside and Woodland Trees. Step. (Warne.)
2. Martial Music of the Clans. Flinn. (Mackay.)
3. Story of Scottish Covenanters. Fleming. (Oliphant & Anderson.)
4. Free Church of Scotland Appeals. (Macniven & Wallace.)

## EDINBURGH:

Mr. R. W. Hunter,  
19 George IV. Bridge

## General Literature

Standard Biographies. (Hutchinson.)

## Fiction

1. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)
2. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
3. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)

Messrs. Macniven & Wallace,  
138 Princes Street

## General Literature

1. Free Church of Scotland Appeals. (Heinemann.)
2. Japan by the Japanese. Stead. (Heinemann.)

## Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. The Queen's Quair. Hewlett. (Macmillan.)

## GLASGOW:

Messrs. Bryce & Murray, Ltd.,  
129 Buchanan Street

## General Literature

1. Dictionary of the Bible. Hastings. (T. & T. Clark.)
2. Swinburne's Poems. (Chatto & Windus.)

## Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)

Messrs. Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd.,  
45 Queen Street

## General Literature

1. Free Church of Scotland Appeals. (Macniven & Wallace.)
2. Every Man his own Gardener. Halseham. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

## Fiction

1. The Crossing. Churchill. (Macmillan.)
2. The Challoners. Benson. (Heinemann.)

## GREENOCK:

Mr. James W. Black,  
17 West Blackhull Street

## General Literature

1. Free Church of Scotland Appeals. (Macniven & Wallace.)
2. Wayside and Woodland Trees. Step. (Warne.)

## Fiction

1. Bachelor in Arcady. Sutcliffe. (Unwin.)
2. Adam's Diary. Mark Twain. (Harper.)

## KIRKCALDY:

Mr. James Burt,  
184-186 High Street

## General Literature

1. Free Church of Scotland Appeals. (Macniven & Wallace.)
2. Burns Country. Dougall. (Black.)

## Fiction

1. Mrs Henry Wood's Novels.
2. Dickens' Works.

## Ireland

## DUBLIN:

Messrs. M. H. Gill & Son, Ltd.,  
50 Upper O'Connell Street

## General Literature

1. Welcome. Mother Loyola. (Burns & Oates.)
2. Under Croagh Patrick. Mrs. Wm. O'Brien. (Long.)

## Fiction

1. Seadna. O'Leary.
2. A Lost Angel of a Ruined Paradise. Sheehan. (Longmans.)

## Wales

## BANGOR:

Messrs. Jarvis & Foster,  
Lorne House, High Street

## General Literature

1. Standard Biographies. (Hutchinson.)
2. Machiavelli. Villari. (Unwin.)

## Fiction

1. Mark Rutherford's Works. (Unwin.)
2. Sixpenny Reprints.

# SEPTEMBER THE EIGHTH

## GOD'S GOOD MAN A Simple Love Story

By MARIE CORELLI. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The demand for this book is enormous, and it probably will exceed in popularity any novel published for many years.

### A WARNING

Messrs. METHUEN are publishing magnificent Reproductions of some rare and costly Books indispensable to every well-ordered public or private library. These Editions are limited in the number of copies printed, and they are offered on specially favourable terms to subscribers. *The prices of all will be raised after publication.*

ON SEPTEMBER 8th WILL BE PUBLISHED

**THE FOURTH FOLIO OF SHAKESPEARE**, reproduced in exact facsimile. The price of this is £3 13s. 6d. net before issue, and will be raised after publication to £4 4s. net. The other Three Folios are in active preparation, and will be issued at similar prices.

The Third Book is the beautiful **HYPNEROTOMACHIA POLIPHILI**—the most famous book of Aldus' famous press. The price is £2 2s. net before publication and £3 3s. net afterwards.

The Fourth Book is PUGIN and ROWLANDSON'S **MICROCOSM OF LONDON**, in three volumes, with over 100 fine Coloured Plates. The price is £2 2s. net before issue, and £3 3s. net afterwards.

The First Book—**PARKINSON'S PARADISUS**, the noblest book on Gardening in the English language—is already published. The subscription price (30s. net) was raised on publication to £2 2s. net. The remaining copies are steadily disappearing, and the price has now been raised to £3 3s. net. It will later on be raised to £4 4s. net.

Prospectuses of all these Books can be obtained from Messrs. METHUEN, and the Books can be seen at their Offices or at some of the chief Booksellers.

### THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

By THOMAS CARLYLE. With an Introduction by C. H. FIRTH, M.A., and Notes and Appendices by Mrs. E. C. LOWES. 3 vols. demy 8vo, 18s. net.

"Since the first edition nearly sixty years have passed away, and only to-day does the book appear in a thoroughly trustworthy form, only to-day has it met with an editor scholarly enough and completely enough equipped to do it justice."—*Athenaeum*.

**THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.** By ADAM SMITH. Edited with an Introduction and numerous Notes by EDWIN CANNAN, M.A. Two Volumes. Demy 8vo, 21s. net.

**OLD SERVICE BOOKS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.** By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A., and HENRY LITTLEHALP. With Coloured and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. [*The Antiquary's Books.*]

A clear description of the plan and contents of all the various service-books in use in the English Church before the Reformation. The descriptions have been written mainly from the books themselves, often from those known to have been formerly in use in specified parish churches. One whole page of every important service-book is given in facsimile, and reproductions of illuminations have also been supplied, some of which depict services taking place.

**REMAINS OF THE PREHISTORIC AGE IN ENGLAND.** By B. O. A. WINDLE, D.Sc., F.R.S. With 93 Illustrations and Plans. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. [*The Antiquary's Books.*]

"The whole forms an adequate introduction to a most fascinating subject."—*Westminster Gazette*.

"The book offers a valuable digest of ascertained facts in relation to the subject treated of. It is well up to date, and the author has generally confined himself to fairly recognised facts rather than allow himself to indulge in theorising."—*Yorkshire Observer*.

**NOTES OF AN EAST COAST NATURALIST.** By A. H. PATTERSON. Illustrated in Colour by F. SOUTHWATE. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The author has arranged in concise and compact form a great number of personal observations and striking incidents—the pick of the records of a quarter of a century's wanderings with punt and gun, field-glass and Broadman's Ark among the marshes and the broadlands of East Anglia. The book has 12 coloured illustrations by Mr. Frank Southgate.

**ORDERED TO CHINA.** By WILBUR J. CHAMBERLIN. Crown 8vo, 6s.

This is a series of very interesting letters from a correspondent with the American contingent during the troubles in Peking in 1900. The book is written with great vigour, and throws light on much that has hitherto been obscure.

**THE GARDEN OF ASIA.** By REGINALD FARRER. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**GOD AND OUR SOLDIERS.** By PAUL BULL, Army Chaplain. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The purpose of this book is to bring before the public the best side of a soldier's life, and especially to redeem from forgetfulness the chief glory of the late war in South Africa, the splendid discipline and chivalrous conduct of our troops. It consists of a description of a soldier's life at Aldershot, and a sketch of a chaplain's experience with General French's cavalry on the march, in camp, in battle, in the Boer lines, in hospital, and on garrison duty.

**DEVILS.** By J. C. WALL. Illustrated by the Author and from Photographs. Demy 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

Devils have ever influenced the minds of all peoples who believed in an overruling Spirit, whether evil or good. The belief in them commanded the service of the pen and the brush. These pages are a concise treatment of the beliefs and legends, of the art and place-names, associated with the Devil and his satellites.

**REGINALD.** By "SAKI." Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net. These witty and amusing sketches have appeared in the *Westminster Gazette*, and have attracted much attention.

**THE ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY NEWCOME IN THE NAVY.** By ALFRED BURTON. With 16 Coloured Plates by T. ROWLANDSON. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. [*The Illustrated Pocket Library.*]

METHUEN'S SIXPENNY NOVELS are the best and most popular; and should be asked for everywhere. The last are JOHANNA, by B. M. Croker, and I CROWN THREE KING, by Max Pemberton. Ask also for METHUEN'S Complete Sixpenny Edition of all the Novels of ALEXANDRE DUMAS. The last numbers are FERNANDE and THE VICOMTE DE BRAGELONNE. Part I. Double volume, 1s. (470 pp.)

Kindly ask for METHUEN'S MONTHLY BULLETIN, which describes all Messrs. METHUEN'S New Books and Ventures, and is sent post-free to any applicant.

### FICTION.

SECOND EDITION IN THE PRESS.

**LINDLEY KAYS.** By BARRY PAINE. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The story of an imperfect hero; of his boyhood in a provincial town, stifled in a severely religious household; of the chance that takes him away, educates him, and brings him to London; of failure there and of success; of the events that bring him for a time back to the shop again; of his wanderings; and through all of his love for his sweetheart.

**THE EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSIONS OF DIANA PLEASE.**

By BERNARD CAPEL. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The self-revelation and surprising experiences of an adventurer, who, born circa 1770, manages to figure in some notable events, at home and abroad (among others, the Neapolitan rising of 1799, and its suppression by the help of Nelson and Lady Hamilton), and throughout to bear her integrity, in her own opinion, whole.

**THE PRINCESS PASSES.** A Romance of a Motor. By C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON. Illustrated, crown 8vo, 6s.

A companion to that very popular book, "The Lightning Conductor."

**A WEAVER OF WEBS.** By JOHN OXENHAM. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"There is plenty of action, and an abundance of stirring scenes. The story is well told, and the interest skilfully heightened as the tale develops."—*Daily News*.

"The novel is at once picturesque in style and full of interest, and the characters are well and clearly defined."—*Scotsman*.

SECOND EDITION IN THE PRESS.

**CAPTAIN FORTUNE.** By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"It is a fine swinging story of times ever fruitful in adventure... living and actual from beginning to end. It is long since so honest, so interesting, and so well-written a piece of story-telling has appeared."—*Morning Leader*.

"One may plunge into 'Captain Fortune' without reservations, and repayments certain in the exhilaration of a perfectly captivating romance of bright and yet delicate colour, and of extraordinary freshness."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**THE SONG OF THE FOREST.** By PAUL WAINEMAN, Author of "A Heroine from Finland." Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Nothing could be more graphic and picturesque than Mr. Waineman's sketches of forest, river, and fjord. Rose-Marie, the heroine, is a charming figure."—*Notts Guardian*.

"A delightfully-told love story of Finland."—*Outlook*.

**NIGEL'S VOCATION.** By W. E. NORRIS. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**GENEVRA.** By CHARLES MARRIOTT, Author of "The Column." Crown 8vo, 6s.

SECOND EDITION IN THE PRESS.

**THE O'RUDDY.** By STEPHEN CRANE and ROBERT BARR. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A fine clattering story in the spirit of Swallow."—*Pall Mall Gazette*. "An extremely diverting book. Readers will go into fits of laughter over the amusing and amusing adventures of O'Ruddy."—*Outlook*.

"An absorbing and amusing story of love and adventure. There is a dash of D'Artagnan about the O'Ruddy, which makes him a picturesque and attractive figure. Stirring incidents precede the winning of Lady Mary by the hero."—*Birmingham Post*.

**THE SLAKING OF THE SWORD.** By Mrs. HUGH FRASER, Author of "The Stolen Emperor." Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Mrs. Fraser writes well, and contrives to weave into the fabric of the narrative something of the fascination and mystery that belong to these regions of eternal sunlight."—*Daily News*.

"Charming tales of the Far East."—*Outlook*.

METHUEN & CO., 36 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.



# The Academy and Literature

EDITED BY W. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE

No. 1687. Established 1869.

London: 3 September 1904.

Price Threepence.

[Registered as a Newspaper in the United Kingdom, and at the New York Post Office as Second-class Mail matter. Foreign Subscribers, 17s. 6d. a year.]

## Notes

**D**EAN HOLE, who died at Rochester on Saturday last, was one of those whose fame will be puzzling to future generations, for it was by reason of his personal charm rather than of his actual gifts that he occupied so prominent a position in public esteem. He was wit, humourist, orator and, to a limited extent, man of letters. In 1858 he published the "Little Tour in Ireland," which would probably have been long forgotten but for its illustrations by Leech; and this was followed a year later by the well-known "Book about Roses"—a genial, rather than a deep, essay. Of good stories concerning the late Dean there are a multitude, many of them doubtless unauthentic.

MR. J. A. FULLER MAITLAND, the well-known musical critic of "The Times," is responsible for the forthcoming new and revised edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," a delightful work, which appeals not only to the scholar and the student, but to the general reader. The majority of works of reference make but dry reading, but Grove's "Dictionary" is one of the happier minority, being a model of accuracy, condensation and good writing. It is strange that there exists no popular, scholarly and readable "Short History of English Music"; perhaps Mr. Fuller Maitland will give us one.

THE "Fortnightly Review" contains as usual some interesting literary matter. There is a pleasant article on Thomas Campbell by Mr. Arthur Symons. A criticism on a writer who is to-day but the mere shadow of a great name is apt to be suggestive; how many of the big names of to-day will be small to-morrow? Are we over-loud in our appreciation of our little men and too reticent in our praise of our great men? None of us shall live long enough to know. Why was Campbell once so famous? Why is he now neglected? Thus does Mr. Symons sum up the situation:

"Always labouring to be 'at once ennobled' and correct,' Campbell is never visited by any poetic inspiration, except in those few poems in which he has not been more sincere, or chosen better, than usual, but has been more lucky, and able to carry an uncertain technique further. That, and not emotion, or sincerity, or anything else, is what distinguishes what is good from what is bad in his work, even in those poems which have given our literature its greatest war-songs."

In the same magazine there is also a timely and well-written paper on Balzac, from which I quote:

"He lived, his sister tells us, to a great extent in a world of his own, peopled by the imaginary characters

in his books, and he would gravely discuss its news, as others do that of the real world. Sometimes he was delighted at the grand match he had planned for his hero, but often affairs did not go so well, and perhaps it would give him much anxious thought to marry his



MR. OWEN SEAMAN

[Photo. Booker & Sullivan, Chancery Lane]

heroine suitably, as it was necessary to find her a husband in her own set, and this might be difficult to arrange. When asked about the past of a character in one of his books, he replied gravely that he 'had not been acquainted with Monsieur de Jourdy before he came to Nemours,' but added that, if his questioner were anxious

to know, he would try to find out. He had many fancies about names, declaring that those which are invented do not give life to imaginary beings, whereas those really borne by some one endow them with vitality. Léon Gozlan says that he was dragged by Balzac half over Paris in search of a suitable name for the hero of a story to be published in the *Revue Parisienne*. After they had trudged through scores of streets, studying the names of shopkeepers in vain, Balzac, to his intense joy, discovered 'Marcas' printed over a small tailor's shop; to which he added, as 'a flame, a plume, a star,' the initial Z. 'Z. Marcas' conveyed to him the idea of a great though unknown philosopher, poet, or silversmith like Benvenuto Cellini. He went no further—he was satisfied; he had found 'the name of names.'"

DID not Dickens find names for his characters in some such way as this? But after all does so very much depend upon the name? Would not Mr. Micawber be as delightful with any other name? Perhaps not any other, for he could scarcely have caught our imagination so strongly if he had been dubbed Tom Jones. The psychology of names in fiction would be an interesting line of study. "Robinson Crusoe," "Tristram Shandy," "Sophia Western," "Meg Merrilees," "Becky Sharp," "Pickwick," "Roy Richmond"—how much or how little of their immortality depends upon their names? Could we, for instance, transfer the names of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Roy Richmond," "Becky Sharp" and "Dolly Varden"?

THE National Home Reading Union has done much good work toward the encouragement of the reading of good literature, and it comes as an unpleasant surprise to learn that the Union is in financial difficulties, from which, however, it can be relieved by some three or four hundred pounds. But what of the future? Dr. Alexander Hill, Downing College, is treasurer of the Union, and doubtless will be willing to supply full details to those who desire to help the society in its time of trouble.

OF Messrs. Chapman & Hall's Standard Edition of Carlyle the first volumes will be published on September 15, namely, "The French Revolution" and the *Lives of Schiller and Sterling*, the rate of publication continuing at two volumes per month. Priced at 5s. per volume this issue should prove very popular, with its handsome binding, clear type and portraits, plates and plans. From the same house will come Mr. W. L. Courtney's "The Feminine Note in Literature," which is said to sum up the writer's views of the nature and character of fiction as understood by women writers of the day. Among the authors dealt with are Mrs. Humphry Ward, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Voynich, Miss Robins and Mrs. Craigie.

THE HOMELAND ASSOCIATION is doing excellent work for lovers of our own country by its issue of its capital handbooks, of which the latest, "The Chalfont Country," has just reached me. We are too fond, as a nation, of rushing to other countries in search of picturesque and historically interesting places, neglecting those which lie close at hand. The present handbook reminds those of us who had forgotten how full of pleasant memories is the rich county of Buckingham. In and about Chalfont, Beaconsfield, Hughenden, Jordans and Stoke Poges there are many spots connected with great names in our history—with Milton, Gray, Beaconsfield, Penn, Burke, the Russells, Marvell and others, in this countryside of "fine and lucid air, of far shadowy distances, of hollows tenderly veiled by mist, graceful everywhere

with a flowing unaccentuated grace." The illustrations to this volume are for the most part very good, but I think that the Association would do well not to use electrotypes of old and well-known cuts.

LIKE the Celts of Wales, the Celts of Scotland intend to hold this month their annual literary and musical saturnalia. The use of this word is justified by the long list of competitions which has been drawn up for the Mod—the Scottish equivalent of the Eisteddfod—which is to be held at Greenock on the 21st and 22nd of this month. No fewer than forty separate competitions are set down for decision, including the composition of poems and songs in Gaelic, the writing of prose essays and translations, contests in reading and recitation; and, finally, "Gaelic conversation to be carried on between the competitors and the judges." Probably this last competition would gain in actuality and verve if it were restricted to competitors who had failed to gain prizes in the other contests of learning and skill. There would certainly be some very succinct expressions of opinion on the competence of the judges.

THE most important of the literary competitions seems to be that for a Gaelic essay setting forth the dangers which threaten the existence of Gaelic as a spoken language, the means to be adopted for its preservation and the duties of Highlanders in the circumstances. It is provided that this essay must be suitable for publication in pamphlet form, as the Greenock Highland Society propose to publish the winning paper. "The Gael at the zenith of his power" is the subject set for another essay, for which Mr. Neil Munro, the novelist, who is himself a Gaelic speaker, offers the first prize. The Marquis of Tullibardine, who is president of the Association, is one of the three or four scions of the Scottish peerage who are acquainted with the language of the Scottish Gael.

NEVERTHELESS it is proposed by the Hon. Stuart Erskine to publish "A Gaelic Peerage of Scotland," to be printed in Gaelic, which he denominates the ancient language of the Scottish nobility and of the Scottish Court. His peerage, however, would be a sufficiently brief one if confined to nobles who received their titles when that language was spoken at Court, and we gather that he is merely to make a collection of peers of undoubted Celtic extraction and furnish forth their pedigrees and achievements. A book that seems to meet a rather more pressing want is a new edition of Mackenzie and Logan's "Beauties of Gaelic Poetry and the Lives of the Highland Bards," which is announced as in the press by Norman MacLeod, Edinburgh. This is a work for which the Celtic Revival should provide real encouragement.

NOR content with appropriating the Premiership of the two Archbishops of England, Scotland seems also in a fair way to appropriate the Presidency of organised journalism. The Annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists has been held at Glasgow this week, and, as was appropriate in the circumstances, appointed a local man in Mr. D. T. Sandeman, news editor of "The Glasgow Herald," to the presidency. Mr. Sandeman is the second president provided by "The Glasgow Herald," the editor, Dr. Charles Russell, having held the post in 1892-93. The retiring president is Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, of "The Morning Post," whose predecessor was Mr. A. W. Still, of Birmingham, so that the last three presidents have hailed from north of the Tweed.



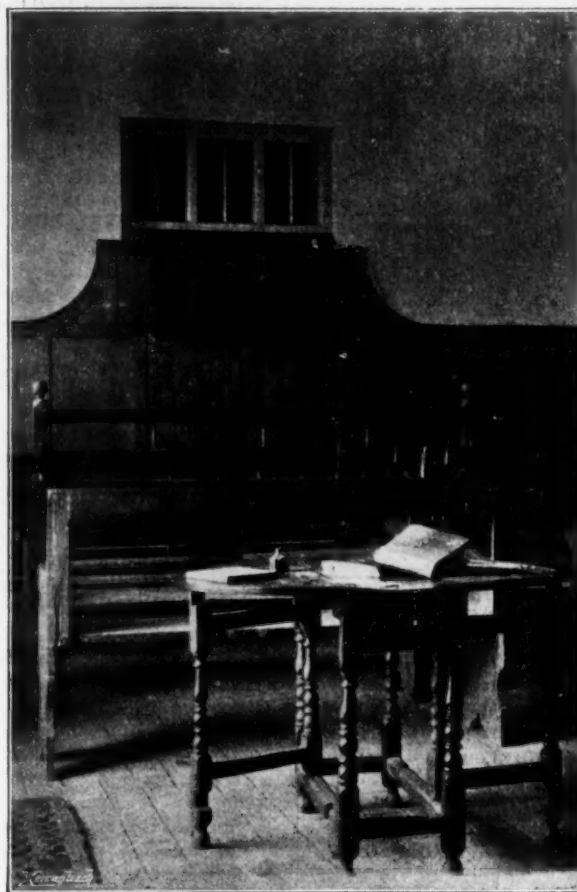
## Bibliographical

THE reception of the new library edition of the works of Thomas Carlyle—to be known as the "Standard Edition"—which is announced by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, should help to destroy the impression which seems to be abroad that Carlyle is no longer read. The existing Library Edition—in which, as Mr. Morley drily put it, "the golden gospel of silence is effectively compressed" in thirty-four volumes, was issued over a long period of years, one volume being dated 1870 and another 1882, while most of them were left undated. The new issue is to be brought into eighteen volumes and will very properly give the text arranged and revised by Carlyle himself during the seventies. The latest collected editions of Carlyle's works have been the "Ashburton" (1885 &c.) in twenty, and the "Centenary" (1896 &c.) edited by the late Mr. H. D. Traill in thirty-one volumes. The "People's Edition" in thirty-seven volumes, which dates from 1871, must have made the Sage—*pace* Mr. Morley—familiar to many thousands of readers! Who that is middle-aged and ever came under the influence of Carlyle does not recall the joy of those sober brown cloth volumes, marvels of cheapness in the seventies, which were bound anew in neat red cloth and published at a shilling a volume in the late eighties! Of "Sartor Resartus" and the "Heroes and Hero-Worship," the most popular two of Carlyle's works in the "People's Edition," as many as 166,000 copies were issued during the twenty years 1874-1894, and I have no doubt that the figures for the past ten years would show no great falling off other than could be accounted for by the many rival cheap editions issued since copyrights have lapsed.

There have been many comments on a suggested plot for a story made but never completed by Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich supposed the world cleared of all human beings except one, and that one sitting in a house on the third or fourth day, and then hearing the door bell ring! The "last man" has been twice made the theme of verse, by Thomas Campbell and by Thomas Hood, but the same solitary has by no means been neglected by writers of fiction. Indeed something like the same idea as that of Mr. Aldrich may be found in Mrs. Shelley's novel "The Last Man"—less widely known than "Frankenstein" but scarcely less impressive—and also in Mr. M. P. Shiel's "The Purple Cloud," published a few years ago. It is many years since I read Mrs. Shelley's romance, but I have a very vivid recollection of the impression made upon me by the account of the last man suddenly confronting what he takes to be another human being, only to find that it is his own reflection in a looking-glass. The hero of Mr. Shiel's story had something of a like experience. His loneliness was broken by a laugh, his imagination troubled (as was Robinson Crusoe's) by a footprint, and he found that though the last man he was not the last of humanity.

The centenary of George Morland's death is to be marked next month by the publication of a new edition of Dawe's biography of the celebrated painter. He has been the subject of several volumes. In 1805 William Collins, picture dealer, brought out "Memoirs of a Picture: containing the adventures of many conspicuous characters, including a biographical sketch of George Morland"; in 1806 were issued John Hassell's "Memoirs of the Life of George Morland," and F. W. Blagdon's "Authentic Memoirs of the late George

Morland," and in 1807 the standard "Life of George Morland, with Remarks on his Works," by G. Dawe. Many years passed before Morland was again made the



INTERIOR OF QUAKERS' MEETING HOUSE AT JORDANS

[Illustration from "The Chalfont Country" (The Homeland Association)]

subject of books. In 1895 came a small volume, "George Morland," by Mr. Ralph Richardson, and in 1897 from the same author "George Morland's Pictures: their Present Possessors, &c." In 1898 was published Mr. J. T. Nettleship's "George Morland and the Evolution from him of some Later Painters." It would not be easy to ascertain which of our classics is the most frequently reprinted, but assuredly "Gulliver's Travels" would in sporting parlance be "in the running." The announcement of a new illustrated edition for the coming Christmas season reminds me that we had an illustrated edition last year from Messrs. Cassell, while Messrs. Gordon Browne, C. E. Brock, H. Cole and Arthur Rackham are among the artists who have depicted the adventures of Lemuel Gulliver in recent years. We have had about twenty reprints in one form or another—one in shorthand and some "abridged for schools"—during the past twenty years, which seems to show that Swift's masterpiece is in no danger of being forgotten in the multiplicity of new story books. The new work on Zola, which Mr. Ernest Vizetelly is to publish during the autumn, is not his first on the subject, for in 1899 he issued "With Zola in England." In 1893, too, we had from Mr. R. H. Sherard "Emile Zola: a Biographical and Critical Study."

WALTER JERROLD.

## Reviews

## The Complete Angler

FISHING. Edited by Horace G. Hutchinson. Country Life Library of Sport. 2 vols. (Newnes. 25s. net.)

It is quite superfluous to institute comparisons between this sumptuous compilation and previous attempts at a fisherman's vade mecum. The angling fraternity has always been well catered for bibliographically and yet there is always room for works of this calibre. "Fishing," though in the language of copyright law a "cumulative work," is a masterpiece. Admirably got up and illustrated with over two hundred photographs especially taken, as well as with reproductions of many famous woodcuts, it has been entrusted to most capable hands in all sections. There is here a veritable embarrassment of riches, for on no branch and few details of the craft can these volumes be consulted in vain. Ichthyology is capably represented by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., who classifies the finny tribe with lucid brevity. For the rest the work is admirably practical. It would be difficult to find a point which it does not illuminate and with authority. Such names as Frederic M. Halford, R. B. Marston, Alfred Jardine, J. J. Hardy and E. Valentine Corrie are in themselves a guarantee that the prevailing note is that of sound practical knowledge rather than theory. To attempt to catalogue the contents of these nine hundred and seventy-one pages is impossible. Anglers of every grade will find plenty to interest them on their own branch of sport. A capital chapter has been compiled from Lord Walter Gordon Lennox's workmanlike notes on "The Spey Throw," while the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy contributes some readable "Recollections of Sea Trout Fishing in Norway." In the face of the amazing difficulty in procuring trustworthy information as to the rivers of Norway, the details and data supplied with such obvious care by Captain C. E. Radclyffe should prove valuable to the fortunate few and enable them to avoid the pitfalls set for the unwary which so often result in fishermen and not fish being taken in. Society, too, might find a new craze with picturesque possibilities in fishing for salmon in the Severn with a lave net as described by Mr. J. W. Willis Bund. It would be infinitely more sporting than the wholesale "snatching" with weighted triangles of which sinister rumours are constantly being wafted southwards. A burning question is touched upon somewhat slightly by Mr. J. B. Fielding, F.Z.S., in the artificial reproduction of salmon, but he does not attempt to classify results which have, we believe, been uniformly disappointing. Mr. Valentine Corrie is on less debatable ground in his practical papers on the breeding of trout and the making of a fishery. For whether or no the head of salmon in any river can be permanently increased by turning in artificially bred fish, it is beyond all question that it is perfectly practicable not only to breed game trout but to build a trout stream even without enjoying such enormous advantages as Mr. Corrie possesses at Chilland. The only *sine qua non* is a pure and unfailing water supply, which can be kept under control. Some novel notes on the culture of grayling, which has made much greater progress in the United States than with us, owing, we believe, to our imperfectly founded theory that grayling spoil a trouting water, are worthy of special mention, for there is danger of grayling waters becoming scarcer even than they are. Many a reader will, however, turn with more zest from

these weighty matters to Mr. Martin Smith's pleasant chapter on "A Typical Day on the Test," and will learn with amazement that members of the Stockbridge Club fish at times not only the natural fly but the minnow. Tarpon, mahseer and bola are not very familiar game to most anglers, but are not for that matter out of place here, although we doubt whether the weight of these mammoth fish will excite a tithe of the interest of Mr. Jardine's careful record of giant pike. Mr. Turner Turner quite seriously suggests that tarpon fishing at Useppa Island may prove a more economical sport than salmon or trout fishing at home; but since Florida is within fourteen days of London and guides, boats, bait, board and lodging can be obtained at about 32s. a day, this is not a mere figure of speech. We have known fishermen who calculate that £5 a fishing day does not more than cover the expenses of renting, keeping, and stocking a trout water, and as everybody knows salmon fishing, now that it is the height of fashion, is becoming every year more a sport for millionaires. It is, however, the glory of the craft that it affords as pure delight to its most humble as to its most fortunate devotees, and many of the former will be grateful to the editor of the "Fishing Gazette," who has here capably dealt with the practical side of fishing in all its forms, for most so-called coarse fish. The chapters from his pen on carp, barbel, roach, chub, dace, tench and bream will appeal to thousands of genuine fishermen quite as strongly as the more elaborate studies on the Salmonidae. More might, however, with great advantage have been said as to the breeding and stocking of coarse fisheries. The difficulty and expense of procuring supplies of coarse fish are quite absurd, while on the other hand a prodigious waste is permitted to go on unchecked. Jack, for instance, are netted out of trout rivers by the thousand every year and literally thrown away, when a little care and a small outlay would enable them to be saved to increase the stock and strengthen the breed in many a homely water. The enormous popularity which now attaches to sea fishing justifies the devotion in so comprehensive a work as this of 170 pages to this pursuit. Mr. Aflalo, who is a pioneer in sea-fishing reform, deals in a workmanlike way with mackerel, pollock, whiting, bass, with fishing from boats from the shore, from rocks, piers and harbours, and a perusal of these pages might open up fresh interests to those who find the summer holiday of convention something of a penance; they are not unworthy of the attention of professional fishermen. As we have already indicated, the get-up of the volumes reflects great credit upon the publishers, but objection must be taken to the vertical lettering on the back of the covers, which gives them the appearance of a directory.

W. MORRIS COLLES.

## A Traveller's Diary

THE PERSIAN GULF AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLES. By Sir Edgar Boehm. (Cox. 6s.)

THE work under notice is a record of a journey up the Persian Gulf and a tour in the South Sea Isles. It is not, however, a mere diary of the ordinary tourist, but the notes of a careful observer. The author in the preface modestly remarks: "Should these notes occasionally help to 'wile' [while] away an idle hour, then



the writer will happily feel that he has not taken up his pen in vain."

Sir Edgar Boehm visited the Persian Gulf in 1901, and gives a well-depicted picture of the places he has visited and a study of the peoples he has met. The photographs add considerable interest to the letter-press.

It can hardly be denied that the Persian Gulf and such Isles as have hitherto been discovered in the Pacific are of absorbing interest—more particularly as so little is known of these regions.

The work certainly contains many graphic descriptions; but now and then the author is somewhat hypercritical—for instance, he does not seem to have fully appreciated some of the beautiful scenery and situations in Karachi. It is true, the town cannot claim equality with any celebrated seaport in Europe. That it is, according to the author, "a straggling, rambling dusty place" cannot be denied. He has omitted, however, to describe in any detail the "Gardens of Karachi," which form the most beautiful scene the eye of the traveller can desire to behold between Bombay and Baghdad.

Then again, as regards Muscat, on the Arabian side of the Gulf, the author is not sufficiently explanatory. Whether the Sultan spoke nothing but Arabic or not has surely nothing to do with the interest which should be derived from his personality or the place which Sir Edgar Boehm—by a *lapsus calami*, I presume—calls "a small fortified village." His condemnation of the bazaars is well-directed and accurate. It would have been even stronger had he visited Muscat when the shops were open, during the day. At the time of my visit in 1891, my companion and I, preceded by the Kavas (an officer from the British Residency) had to wade our way through "the narrow lanes" which were lined on both sides by numerous lepers—a ghastly and pitiful sight! Once more the author omits even mention of the Sultan's garden. This, however, consisted mainly of a few Indian evergreen plants and a small number of hardy exotic flowers—the charm of the whole existed in the superb and celebrated Oriental moss-rose.

The book is undoubtedly interesting, containing many anecdotes, albeit sometimes meagre. "The Garden of Eden," for instance, might have been given a little more prominence. His description of the bridge of boats across the Tigris at Baghdad is excellent.

In the second part of the book the author has likewise shown great acumen. Tonga, Samoa and Fiji are very interestingly delineated, and the photographs are attractive.

It is to be trusted that the author will later on produce a larger work on the subject of his travels in these out-of-the-way places.

H. ANTHONY SALMONÉ.

### The Foreign Legion

A MODERN LEGIONARY. By John Patrick Le Poer. (Methuen. 6s.)

THERE is nothing on the outside of this unpretentious volume to distinguish it from the most ordinary novel—but it is not a novel, neither is it ordinary. On the contrary, it is by way of being a rather remarkable work, quite unconventional, very absorbing, delightfully naïf, and obviously true. The narrator just tells a plain, straightforward story of his service with the French Foreign Legion in Algiers, Tonquin and elsewhere. The book is *véru*; a thousand little trifles point to its accuracy, its actuality, its historic truthfulness.

Novelists of the baser sort have often before now woven wonderful tales of the Foreign Legion, that queer collection of the "wasters" of all nations, but this book, if it serve no other purpose, will at least show them how lamentably wrong they have been. The only exception to this misconception was a brilliant article entitled "The Legion of Strangers," by Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., which appeared in "Temple Bar" about a couple of years ago. This foreshadowed Mr. Le Poer's book, or rather, to be quite accurate, the book under review confirms the magazine article.

Mr. Le Poer served in the Foreign Legion some twenty years ago. Then, as now, it consisted of two regiments, each containing four battalions, or a total strength of eight thousand men—mostly blackguards. "Ah! little they knew of the wrecked lives, the lost souls, that came to us from every country in Europe, that made the Foreign Legion, if I may say so, a real cemetery of the living."

Barring an occasional lapse into moralising, which is improving but dull, the author keeps up the interest from first page to last. In simple downright language he tells a plain tale of how he, a young Irishman barely seventeen years old, ran away from school, enlisted in Paris, was sent to Algiers, thence to Tonquin, to the war of the Black Flags and back again to Algiers. Incidentally he becomes the youngest sergeant-major in the army, and after many trials and tribulations is degraded on account of the jealousy of the adjutant in the matter of a *belle cantinière*, who favours the *sous-off*, to the rank of a private again. It all makes the prettiest kind of reading, even when there is blood about, much murder and considerable stabbings. Quite a new light is thrown on the French war in Tonquin; we never knew, for instance, much about the battle of Lang Son before, and there is a quite delightful (and unconsciously humorous) description of a lurid fight between the legionaries and a batch of Chinese miners in a sort of underground mining tunnel, when they fall on top of one another and try to cut each other's throats. Just because it is evidently not a bit exaggerated it is immensely exciting. Then the love episode with Giulia, which culminates in the killing in self-defence of the adjutant, the sentence to be shot, the escape from prison, the fighting with the Arabs in the desert, and the subsequent death of the valiant and charming lady, are all excellently done, without the slightest suggestion of literary adornment, but just plain blunt statements of fact, as though things could not have happened otherwise. The book is a good book, and quite a new sort of book. It should be widely read; it is well worth it.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

### Poetry

CRUX AETATIS AND OTHER POEMS. By Martin Schutze. (Boston: Richard G. Badger.)

THE ARGONAUTS. By Alaister Crowley. (Society for Propagation of Religious Truth.)

THE AMARANT: A WINTER'S DREAM. By George Francis Wilson. (Priory Press. 2s. 6d. net.)

SIR WALTER RALEIGH: A DRAMA. By Robert South. (Long. 3s. 6d. net.)

THE "PURGATORIO" AND "PARADISO" OF THE "DIVINA COMMEDIA" OF DANTE. Translated into English Verse by C. Potter. (Digby, Long. 7s. 6d. net.)

CHRISTOPHER SMART: A SONG TO DAVID. The Orinda Booklets. (Tutin. 6d. net.)

It is somewhat, doubtless, to have even two new books with any tincture of poetry; and this, at least,

we have here. Mr. Martin Schutze is a quite new name to us, but his slender volume shows real poetic gift. There is a certain vein of thought in the opening sonnets, and to a less extent in the lyrics which follow: nevertheless, thought is not Mr. Schutze's strong or characteristic feature. His gift is essentially descriptive, or rather impressionistic. Brief impressions of scenery, interpreted by an appropriate emotion, and linked with some corollary of thought: such is a fair account of these lyrics. They have a quality of felicitous and expressive diction and a grace of fancy which give them the individual note. Above all, they have the subtle but indefinable essence which we call poetry. Mr. Schutze's defect is an over-labouring of diction, a too conscious and evident straining for the exact word. Especially, in this research of close and vivid phrase, he abuses compound words. Hyphens run riot over his page. Also, though he manifestly has the metrical instinct, his handling of metre is inexpert.

Mr. Alister Crowley has before now shown himself to possess a strong imagination and a forceful, though too often confused, power of expression. "The Argonauts," though it has his poetic quality in passages, by no means shows him at his best; and this though it is much clearer than his wont. Indeed, compared with his previous work, it attains actual lucidity. It is carefully modelled on the forms of Greek classic drama, and endeavours after the style and spirit of that drama. But the Greek spirit is wholly alien from Mr. Crowley's own, and indeed opposed to his native quality, which is essentially Teutonic. The excellences of one are adverse to the excellencies of the other. In pursuing the Greek spirit Mr. Crowley has merely weakened and diluted his own style. He is best, because nearer himself, in parts of the dialogue. The choral portions are not strong; they are lacking in sheer poetic substance; they are dilute—a thing one could not say of his previous poems. In some places Mr. Crowley would have been well served by a sense of humour, which is too clearly lacking in him. He would then have cut out or altered certain lines which provoke an undesigned smile.

Mr. Wilson's "Amarant" is (we should say) very young work, and is singularly vague and invertebrate in plan, not to say substance. One is constantly searching for some thread of connected meaning. He is enamoured of sonorous coinages, and the coinages are not happy in effect; they inflate the diction beyond any necessities of the exiguous meaning. It is a style which demands majesty of substance and opulence of imagination—neither of which is at present within Mr. Wilson's range. But, as we say, he is probably young—young enough to advance both in power and judgment. Of Mr. South's "Walter Raleigh" we can venture no such forecast. It is undramatic, without characterisation, and the dialogue is that of the common imitative historical romance. Nor can we commend Mr. Potter's version of Dante, which covers the "Purgatorio," "Paradiso" and a few portions of the "Inferno." The stanza employed seems to us very unfortunate. The translation is diffuse (whereas the very note of Dante is pregnant terseness) and sadly lacking in poetic quality of expression.

But Mr. Tutin's little reprint of Kit Smart's "Song to David" merits almost unreserved praise. A cheap reprint of this now famous poem has already appeared; but Mr. Tutin includes also a couple of Smart's other poems. They have this interest, that (though vastly inferior to the "Song") they yet show Smart to have had considerable dignity of expression at his more usual level; so that, given full inspiration, the "Song"

becomes less unaccountably miraculous. Mr. Tutin, by the way, in his notes, might have consulted with advantage the explanation of "Silverlings" in the recent reprint to which we have referred.

### The Philippines

THE GEMS OF THE EAST: Sixteen Thousand Miles of Research Travel among Wild and Tame Tribes of Enchanting Islands. By A. Henry Savage Landor. 2 vols. (Macmillan. 30s. net.)

THERE is a species of explorer, now far commoner than heretofore, who in the relation of his adventures makes his effect by a process of stippling rather than by bold outline and mass of colour. Of such is Mr. Savage Landor, who in his account of his sixteen thousand miles' tour in the Philippine Islands, during which he visited nearly two hundred and fifty different islands, has amassed so many facts, details and minute observations of men, manners and things that the result is an amazingly faithful picture with a crowded foreground, a confused middle-distance, and little if any background. No words of praise are too strong to express one's admiration of the explorer's patient care, indefatigable note-taking and tireless study of the curious customs of the many tribes who came across his path, but the inevitable resultant feeling is that he has spent too much time over comparatively immaterial detail, and too little over great salient generalisations. From a sociological point of view his studies are invaluable; his anthropometrical measurements alone, dealing as they do with some forty hitherto practically unknown tribes, are in themselves a very storehouse of information, and the author's drawings, accurate, painstaking are careful, have a great and permanent value.

Mr. Savage Landor was absent from England exactly 365 days, and in that short space of time, owing to his experience as an explorer, his readiness of resource and his rapid assimilative faculty, was able to add very greatly to our knowledge of a hitherto much neglected archipelago. Who, for instance, had ever heard of the Cuyo and Calamianes remedy for earache? The submissive invalid squats down upon the floor of the tent, whilst the most powerfully lunged individual of the household blows mightily into the aching ear—the pain being expected to be forced right through the skull and out on the opposite side, *via* the companion acoustic organ.

Perhaps the most important contribution to our ethnological knowledge is the lengthy description of the white tribe—the Mansakas—of Mindanao; Mr. Landor has been fortunate enough to procure photographs of them, to take measurements of them and to find out much that is interesting and curious as to their method of living. They are whiter than Europeans, their complexion being of the ivory-white of Latin races, rather than the pinky of the Anglo-Saxon; they live mostly in the tops of trees, are shy, nervous and easily frightened. They speak softly, and in a sort of sing-song like birds, and indeed there is much in their general appearance reminding the explorer of birds.

Altogether these two doughty volumes have much that is new, instructive and interesting. They are fluently written, well illustrated and afford fuller proof, were such proof needed, that Mr. Landor is one of the most thorough, painstaking and observant of our younger explorers.



## Fiction

**THE DESCENT OF MAN, AND OTHER STORIES.** By Edith Wharton. (Macmillan, 6s.) Wonderful mastery of her period as Mrs. Wharton displayed in "The Valley of Decision," one was tempted to regard that work as by another author of the same name, and not as by the writer of "The Greater Inclination" and "Crucial Instances." It is a bad impulse that inclines us to demand always from a particular author work of the character with which we have first learned to associate him. Probably the results of Mrs. Wharton's excursion into eighteenth-century Italian life include, beside the acquirement by the world at large of a book such as we must go back to "John Inglesant" to parallel, a widening and deepening of the author's insight into the human nature of her own time as a consequence of her study of the aspirations and motives of her dead and gone characters. It is, of course, the extraordinary directness with which Mrs. Wharton's probe goes to the spot under inspection, the deftness with which she is able to bring to the light of day what we had hidden even from ourselves, that account for the admiration with which we regard her short stories, for the delight with which we receive a third collection of them. And this admiration and delight dispose one to be uncritical. And yet it must be admitted that Mrs. Wharton is most successful when she is most fantastic, and that her skill consequently lies as much in the devising of hitherto unheard-of situations as in the artistry of words with which she conducts her creations through the maze in which she has set them. By the way, is Mrs. Wharton quite certain that Mrs. Fetherel, after complying with the final condition of her amazing pact with her uncle the bishop, and having for her part gained more from it than she had hoped, allowed herself to be surprised into a betrayal of her secret by a trifle of treachery which one would not imagine likely to affect her in the slightest? In two stories Mrs. Wharton has been beguiled by some mischievous sprite on to treacherous ground. "The Lady's Maid's Bell" and "A Venetian Night's Entertainment" are unworthy of a place in a volume containing "The Descent of Man," "Expiation," "The Quicksand," "The Reckoning" and "The Letter." And having committed this piece of fault-finding, let the present reviewer account it to himself for righteousness that he has omitted all allusion to the particular King Charles's head of Mrs. Wharton's reviewers in general, not from a wish to be singular, but from a sense of justice.

**THE TYRANTS OF NORTH HYBEN.** By Frank Dilnot. (Lane, 6s.) "To the inhabitants Hyben is a very big place"; to the lookers on its comings and goings are rather unexciting. The chronicles of North Hyben are distinctly small beer; not unpleasant or irritating to the palate, but still small beer. The history of Carey is not unlike the history of many small farmers in remote country places, and even the two tyrant blacksmiths, Simon and William, are not so aggressive and terrible to us as they appear to have been to the inhabitants of North Hyben. It is not given to every writer to make such country chronicles interesting, and Mr. Dilnot has neither the sympathetic insight of Mr. "Orme Angus" nor the humour of Mr. Barrie. He has seen no further than the surface of village life; or, if he has, he has not succeeded in conveying his impression on paper. The life depicted in North Hyben is the petty bovine existence which first strikes the casual observer, it lacks both insight and geniality. Carey has received a better education than his brother farmers, a very good reason for their dislike and distrust. His reputation is still further damaged by the return to the village of his ne'er-do-well brother, who does all the mischief he possibly can in the least possible time and decamps with a bag of sovereigns stolen from his brother's greatest enemy—one of the Tyrants. When everything looks black and threatening and Carey is being harassed on every side, the fickle favour of the village veers round in his direction, and at the same time he wins the heart of the prettiest girl in the village. The characterisation is not sufficiently strong for such a book to be successful, and the

dialogue might with advantage have been brighter and more amusing. But perhaps Mr. Dilnot knows North Hyben too well.

**THE PERILS OF SYMPATHY.** By Nina Stevens. (Unwin, 6s.) The chronicling of the dull divagations of uninteresting nobodies throughout three hundred and fourteen pages is as thankless a task for writer as for reader. This little book is all about quite ordinary folk, who sketch amateurishly in Devon and philander purposelessly in India. Nothing particular happens, and the meagre local colour, drawn in the palest of Indian ink, is insufficient to eke out the paucity of plot and trite conversations of a very mediocre Anglo-Indian tale. The rest is silence.

## Short Notices

**THE CHRISTIAN IDEA OF THE ATONEMENT.** By T. Vincent Tymms, D.D. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.) When the Christian conscience came to the point at which it was driven to analyse its conviction as to the sacrificial character of the death of Christ three types of theory emerged. The first regards Christ's sufferings as an actual substitute for the punishment due to the sins of men; this is the Penal theory. The second is not readily distinguished from it, yet clearly distinguishable: that Christ suffered to render forgiveness possible without a weakening of God's authority as King. This is what is sometimes known as the Governmental theory. Thirdly, we have the Moral theory: that the sufferings of Christ are designed to reunite sinful men to God by inducing repentance and by awakening faith and love. This third theory is not excluded by either of the other two; and, at least in conjunction with one or the other or both, it is accepted by all. When we come to Dr. Tymms' contribution to the perennial controversy we find him starting from the position of the Westminster Confession, and taking a somewhat original line from that point. St. Paul's language is indeed forensic, "yet I believe that Paul's great object was to eliminate the legal element from our conception of the believer's status before God." The Reformers, in their anxiety to avoid the Pauline heresy of reckoning faith as a "good work," "manufactured a doctrine of imputed righteousness which is utterly foreign to Paul's thought and false to the ethical purity and spiritual simplicity of the Gospel." For is Divine forgiveness, according to Paul and the Gospels, inconsistent with abstract justice? And is it out of harmony with the law of causation as it is observed at work in the sphere of nature? We grant forgiveness a place in the order of human activities as a true remedial agent. How then shall we rationally exclude Divine forgiveness as being in itself a breach of law? "Nothing but atheism," he concludes emphatically, "can theoretically exclude Divine forgiveness from the system of nature." Such is the trend of Dr. Tymms' argument. We have space only to add that it is worked out with careful thought and with lucid expression.

**SAARBRÜCK TO PARIS, 1870: A STRATEGICAL SKETCH.** By Lieut.-Colonel Sisson C. Pratt; late R.A. (Special Campaign Series, No. 1. Sonnenschein, 5s. net.) This series, which seems to be inspired by the example of the excellent Belgian Campaign Series published by Marquardt, is even more practical in its aims. The modern campaigns of civilised warfare are to be studied and explained, concisely, for the benefit of the military student, with a view to helping the professional soldier to master his craft. For these more practical purposes it is hardly worth while to go back to the Napoleonic wars. While the principles of strategy remain the same in essence as when warfare began, the application of these principles has been revolutionised by the enormous improvements in the range and power of weapons, the facility of supply and the communication of intelligence. The Crimean War is the first of the modern wars; though the new methods and weapons were only tentatively employed in imperfect and confused ways. The American Civil War

illustrated the military use of railways and the modern functions of cavalry; the Italian War of 1859 the power of rifled artillery; the war of 1866 was the revelation of breech-loading rifles, and that of 1870 of breech-loading ordnance. In 1866 and 1870 also we have the value of scientific method and preparation and the system on which modern military organisations are framed. The war of 1870-1 falls naturally into two distinct and very different periods. The first ends with the surrender at Sedan and the hopeless environment of Metz. It is the destruction of the French regular army. The second part is the gallant but unavailing struggle of the improvised armies of France, numerous, brave, well-equipped, but fatally inexperienced, to shake off the iron German grip from Paris. This conflict was waged under very different conditions—conditions which, with the present armaments of Europe, could be repeated only upon English soil in the event of a successful invasion. Lieut.-Colonel Praët has given us a very well-arranged volume for the first of this valuable series. His narrative and criticisms are technical, as is necessary. He gives the skeleton which Archibald Forbes and others at the time used to clothe with flesh and blood for us. Maps and sketches of plans are abundant, and this is only right; no campaign can be profitably studied except with a map or maps. It is perhaps a pity that the series did not begin with 1866; the strategy of the Seven Weeks' War seems so closely followed (with the necessary delays in movements) in the Russo-Japanese struggle for Manchuria. Especially interesting is the large share of chance in the German triumph. Worth, the first important fight, was an unintentional muddle on both sides; Spicheren, Vionville, and Gravelotte ought to have ended in French victories, if the French armies had had capable commanders. The great superiority of numbers in the German forces would have carried them but little of the way to Paris if their superiority in generalship had not been even greater. With the investment of Paris the present volume stops; but though the author gives a very brief summary of after events, it is to be hoped that he or some equally capable writer will enable us to study the second period of the war in the same detail.

#### Forthcoming Books, &c.

Of M. Paul Bourget's powerful novel, "Un Divorce," an authorised English version will shortly be published in this country by Mr. David Nutt, and in the United States of America by Messrs. Scribner's Sons.—The second volume of Messrs. Methuen's series entitled *The Antiquary's Books* will be "Old Service Books of the English Church," by Canon Wordsworth and Mr. Littlehales. Messrs. Methuen also announce the following new books: "Nigel's Vocation," by Mr. W. E. Norris; "Reginald," by "Saki" (W. H. Munro); and "God and Our Soldiers," by the Rev. Paul Bull.—Under the title of "Pearson's Home Management," Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson will publish shortly an important new book on housekeeping.—Mr. John Lane will issue immediately a new historical romance of Cornwall, entitled "Sir Bevil," by Arthur Christopher Thynne; and, on the same date, Volume III. of his new biographical series, *Living Masters of Music*, namely, "Sir Edward Elgar," by Mr. R. J. Buckley, with illustrations. On September 6 Mr. Lane will publish a new illustrated edition of Mr. Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age." This will contain eighteen full-page photogravure plates, by Mr. Maxfield Parrish; "The Bertrams," by Anthony Trollope, in the New Pocket Library, and "The Book of the Iris" in *Handbooks of Practical Gardening*.—The Priory Press will publish early in September "On Going to Church," by George Bernard Shaw, and "Love and Hunger," by F. E. Green.—A new book by Mr. Herbert Strang, entitled "Boys of the Light Brigade," will be issued by Messrs. Blackie & Son.—The latest addition to Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson's Romance series is "The Romance of Modern Locomotion," by Archibald Williams. The volume is profusely illustrated. "The Wallypug in Fogland," by G. E. Farrow, illustrated by Alan Wright, will shortly be issued by the same firm.—Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. have in active preparation for immediate publication "Science and Immortality,"

by Professor William Osler, who has just been appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford.—Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has written a "History of the Garrick Club," which will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.—For over three years Mr. Percy Macquoid has been collecting material for a "History of English Furniture," which Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen, Limited, are about to issue. The history, one of its special features being its numerous illustrations, will probably be completed in twenty monthly parts, the first of which will appear early in October, and each part will be issued at 7s. 6d. net. The same publishers promise us, early in September, the next volume of "The Story of Exploration" series, edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.: "Further India," by Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.—On September 7 Mr. Grant Richards will publish "The Old China Book," by Mr. Hudson Moore; "Working with the Hands," by Mr. Booker T. Washington; and the sixth volume in the Boys' Classics series, "Robinson Crusoe."—Another book by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" is announced by Messrs. Harper & Brothers for publication on September 8. It is entitled "Imperator et Rex," and is a biography of the German Emperor.—Mr. W. N. Harben's new novel, "The Georgians," is to be issued by Messrs. Harper early this month.

## New Books Received

#### Poetry, Criticism, Drama, and Belles-Lettres

Mary Bell, by an Englishwoman (Gay & Bird), 3/6 net.  
Swinburne, A. C., *A Channel Passage* (Chatto & Windus), 7/0.  
Adlington, Wm., *The Golden Ass of Apuleius* (Bell & Sons), 2/2.0.

#### Travel and Topography

Graveson, S., *The Chalfont Country* (Homeland Association), 1/0 net.  
Markham, Sir Clements (translated and edited), *The Voyages of Pedro Fernandes de Quiros, 1595 to 1606*, 2 vols. (Hakluyt Society).

#### Educational

Poutama, H., *A Grammar of Late Modern English, Part I.* (Groningen: Noordhoff), 4m.50.  
Craik, K.C.B., Sir H., *Secondary Education (Scotland) Report, 1904* (Eyre & Spottiswoode), 0/4.  
Oxford Shorthand, 0/6.  
Heelis, F., *Modern Commercial Practice with Correspondence* (Macmillan), 2/0.  
Report of the Director of Public Education, Transvaal and Orange River Colony (Longmans).

#### Miscellaneous

Beard, C. A., *The Office of Justice of the Peace in England in its Origin and Development* (P. S. King), 6/0.  
Jones, T. J., *The Sociology of a New York City Block* (P. S. King), 4/0.  
Thomas, D. Y., *A History of Military Government in newly-acquired Territory in the United States* (P. S. King), 8/0.  
Crandall, S. B., *Treaties: Their Making and Enforcement* (P. S. King), 6/0.  
Peabody, C., and Moorehead, W. K., *The Exploration of Jacob's Cavern, Missouri* (Mass.: Norwood Press).  
United States Geological Survey: *Irrigation Paper*, Nos. 93, 95; *Bulletin*, Nos. 226-232; *Professional Paper*, Nos. 22, 23, 28.  
Great Britain's Colonial and Indian Possessions (Walker), 1/0.  
Evans-Gordon, M.P., *Major, The Cabinet and War (Constable)*, 3/6 net.  
Curson, Lord, *Speeches on India* (Murray), 0/6 net.

#### Fiction

Hope, A., "Double Harness" (Hutchinson), 6/0; Eyre, A., "The Custodian" (Ward, Lock), 6/0; Richardson, Mrs. A., "They Twain" (Unwin), 6/0; Var, F. R., "The Witch of Knaresbro'" (Ripon: Harrison), 1/0; Parker, Sir Gilbert, "A Ladder of Swords" (Heinemann), 6/0; Ellesmere, The Earl of, "Mrs. Peter Liston" (Heinemann), 6/0.

#### Reprints and New Editions

Smollett, Roderick Random (Hutchinson), 1/6 net.  
Rutherford, Mark, *Miriam's Schooling and Catherine Furze* (Unwin), 1/0 net each.  
Evans-Jackson, J. E., *Notes on Patents and Trade-marks* (Truscott & Son), 2/6 net.  
Johnston, The Rev. J. B., *The Place Names of Stirlingshire* (Stirling: Spearer), 2/6.  
Watts-Dunton, T., *Aylwin* (Hurst & Blackett), 6/0.  
Helps, Sir A., *The Spanish Conquest in America, Vol. IV.* (Lane), 3/6 net.  
Chapman, Elizabeth R., *A Little Child's Wreath* (Lane), 1/0 net.

#### Sixpenny Reprints

Lang, A., *The Mark of Cain* (Arrowsmith).

#### Periodicals

"Pall Mall Magazine," "Sunday Magazine," "Fortnightly Review," "Macmillan's Magazine," "Temple Bar," "Empire Review," "Century Illustrated Monthly," "St. Nicholas," "School World," "Scribner's Magazine," "Good Words," "Cassell's Russo-Japanese War," "World's Work and Play," "Harper's Monthly," "Chambers's Journal," "British Food Journal," "The Photo-Miniature," "The Commonwealth," "Erie," "Contemporary Review," "Blackwood's Magazine," "Cornhill," "Pearson's," "Lippincott's," "Lady's Home Magazine," "Independent Review," "Bible Society's 'Gleanings' and 'Monthly Reporter'."

#### Booksellers' Catalogues

Mr. Charles Higham (General), 27a Farringdon Street; Messrs. A. Maurice & Co. (General), 25 Bedford Street.



## Egomet

I OPENED a volume a day or two since, and, looking at the fly-leaf, saw written thereon the name of a dead friend. I closed the book, keeping it in my hand; and, sitting down before the black grate, fell into a daydream. I began to speculate upon a point that had never before presented itself to me. Often as I have read a book I have fancied that the author was beside me, he who knew what he had meant by what he wrote; that he was looking into my mind and watching the effect upon me of what I was reading, checking my understanding or misunderstanding, now pleased that I completely apprehended and sympathised with his meaning, now grieved to see that I had failed to follow aright his train of thought. How much, or how little, do we really comprehend of an author's work! As he writes, an he be a born writer, he feels how little of that which he desires to say he is putting upon the paper. As we read a great writer should we not recognise that there are beauties in his pages which our dull eyes can never see? The converse must indeed occasionally be—that a writer writes better than he knows, and that some of us may find in his work that which he never knew was there.

BUT that evening, of which I am writing, I dreamed another dream. The woman whose name I had read in this my book had been a very dear, good friend to me. Our lives in literature had been singularly and happily alike; often and often had we talked over this very book, and I remembered how one day we had laughingly exchanged our copies of it, she saying, "At

any rate, when you read this you will remember me." As I sat there and dreamed I almost heard the soft voice, saw her kindly, frank glance of the eye. Ah, me! And the volume that I had given in exchange for hers, where was it now? Did *she* remember? Was she unseen beside me even now, glad to find that I had not forgotten?

AFTER some little time I opened the book and commenced to read the page that I chanced upon. The first words that met my eye were: "Those who read and enjoy the same books are of kindred minds, and indeed books are a bond of communion." Strange coincidence! The passage was marked, as had been her custom, by underlining, and I fancied that I heard her say "Books are a bond of communion." Are they so between the living and the dead? That they are between the living and the quick all we bookmen know. An I chance to be travelling and see that a fellow-passenger is reading a book of which I am fond, I know that we are kindred, I feel that we are in communion. This is one of the consolations and comforts of literature—that it brings friends to us. Farther than this, I have hosts of friends in this world whom I shall never see or know; but we have, in common, a love for the same books.

So I read on for an hour or so, and when I closed the volume I felt as though I had once again been with that dear friend. In life she had been a blessing to me; so had she now.

E. G. O.

## The Philosophic Temper

IN the commonplace that the object of philosophy and science is Truth there may perhaps be more significance than is often recognised. The weight of the assertion may fitly be considered in preface to a further series of scientific essays: not because I believe that in a true understanding of the phrase we may discern the cardinal distinction between professional men of science and other people, but because we have here a criterion which makes a very different division amongst men; cutting almost indifferently through scientists and non-scientists alike. And the significance of a real understanding of the philosophic temper is such as infinitely to transcend that of the vulgar estimate. So that on this criterion the unlettered peasant may take rank immeasurably above some scientists so-called whose names have once filled all men's ears.

It was my good fortune to hear the memorable speech delivered by Mr. John Morley after the recent Graduation Ceremonial of the University of Edinburgh. The essence of that speech must surely be fresh in the reader's mind. It consisted of a pregnant warning against the fetters of formalism, academic or other. The danger of such fetters, in Mr. Morley's opinion, lies in their power of turning men from the love of truth, a love so rare that a friend of his, acquainted with wellnigh all the great of his time, could count only four of these amongst the chosen. Not merely scientific truth, in the narrow sense, is here spoken of—need I say? The speaker went on to explain and justify this amazing citation, but I believe that his meaning had already been expressed in language

better than his. Far from my books, I cannot give the exact words, but these are very near them. There is in the true man of science, said Tyndall, a wish stronger than the wish to have his beliefs upheld: the wish to have them true. For "man of science" substitute "lover of truth," and you have the philosophic temper defined. It is for all to gain, but how few there be that find it. Yet this alone, as Mr. Morley says, can confer "liberty of mind." In the service of Truth alone is perfect freedom.

Surely there can be no misunderstanding here. It is indeed natural and well that, having what you believe to be a true belief, you should wish it—should wish the truth—upheld. Fortunately we are all proselytisers at heart, as Carlyle said. But the desire to convince other people—though only too often a mere expression of egoism—is perfectly compatible with the philosophic temper—the desire to have your beliefs true, even at the cost of every belief you hold.

This is no lightly won possession. The road thereto is a hard one, nor is there any inviolable lock under which to guard it when gained. Constant searching of heart is necessary lest he who thinks this temper his may find it fled.

For all of us, without exception, are men pledged and forsworn. We stand committed to beliefs of many kinds, a belief in gravitation or transubstantiation or free trade or natural selection or the existence of a personal Deity. And our interest in the upholding of such beliefs may be of many kinds. Our peace of mind, all

that makes life worth living, may be at stake. Thus the late Professor W. K. Clifford, whom to know even through his writings alone is to revere and love, has told us of his agony when, losing his theistic faith, he realised that the "Great Companion was dead." Or, on a lower plane, we may recognise the common failure of the man who has changed sides, whether in religion or anything else, to display the philosophic temper. We are all familiar with the bitterness of the "turncoat" against those who think as he once thought: and we deplore it, even though we may be of the turncoat's new party. It is almost asking more of humanity than it can give to expect the man who has changed sides—perhaps at great cost, perhaps because he would rather have his beliefs true than upheld—to maintain the philosophic temper which may have caused his change, and to be prepared, if necessary, to change again. For inconsistency is the bugbear of all but the greatest minds, as Emerson has taught us.

And if the philosophic temper is rare enough in the priest or clergyman who has lost his faith, it is equally rare in the scientist who, like these, is pledged to serve Truth. You are committed to an hypothesis. Perhaps you are its author, and it goes by your name: or you have written and worked in its defence. Do you welcome the young epoch-maker—who was neither born nor thought of when you were making your name? But rarely, under such familiar circumstances, do we see the philosophic temper. The facts that do not fit your hypothesis must be discredited or trimmed thereto. You would rather have your beliefs upheld than have them true.

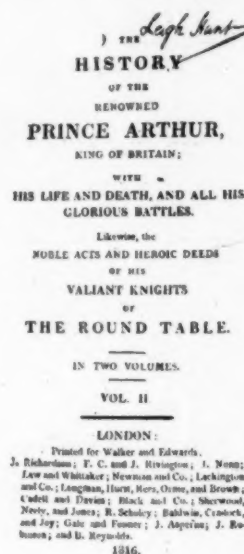
In sooth the philosophic temper is hardly more than an ideal. It is entirely alien to the natural man to love unpalatable truths; and every true belief which runs counter to our beliefs must be unpalatable unless the appetite for Truth overwhelm all other desires. Only too few, in the history of thought, are the instances of those who were veritably possessed by the philosophic temper, which is indeed the mark of a supreme moral excellence. For even if a man be purged of all selfish desires, yet his very burning for the welfare of others may utterly consume the philosophic temper. To love Truth as she should be loved you must be possessed of a faith almost infinitely rare—the faith that, in the long run, ignorance can never be bliss, the faith of Socrates in knowledge as virtue. Whether any man ever acted consistently on the belief that Truth is always best, one may indeed take leave to doubt.

The writer is not so blind as to fancy that he is possessed of the philosophic temper—that he would always rather have his beliefs true than have them upheld. But it is something to have seen an ideal. "A man's reach should exceed his grasp"—whether there be a Heaven or no. C. W. SALEEBY.

## Tennyson and Leigh Hunt

THE little happenings in the life of a man of letters are often of more interest to the discerning few than any great thing he may have wrought, bringing him the bent knee and hero-worship of the multitude. Silently-moving beginnings, subtle preparations, sometimes reveal the man in a more interesting light than any crowning result ever does or by any possibility can do. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," for instance, appeals in its completed beauty to an extended

reading public; while the student of literature happens with satisfaction upon anything having reference to its author's studies of the Arthurian legends, from those youthful days when, first chancing upon a copy of Malory's "King Arthur," he became fired with an enthusiastic vision of a great poem, and straightway formulated schemes for its treatment, down to 1832, with the first version of "The Lady of Shalott," which



ripened into "Elaine"; and again on through the ten years which bore fruit in the "Morte d'Arthur," "Sir Galahad," "Sir Lancelot," and "Queen Guinevere," down to 1859, with its "Idylls of the King"; and through the years following which brought with them the poems that completed the work he had set himself in his boyhood. Thus the general reader and the student. A third delights to deal in dreams with those early days spent in imagination by the late Laureate at King Arthur's Court.

Actual information as to Tennyson's life and doings during his preparatory years is scant. The repeated inquiry by Edward FitzGerald was: "Where is Alfred?" Horne says: "Avoiding general society, he would prefer to sit up all night with a friend, or else to sit and think alone. Beyond a very small circle he is never met." Landor craved his presence in lines beginning:

"I entreat you, Alfred Tennyson,  
Come and share my haunch of venison."

For the picture of the wandering poet we must, however, go to William Howitt. "It is very possible," he says, "you may come across him in a country inn, with a foot on each hob of the fireplace, a volume of Greek in one hand, his meerschaum in the other—so far advanced toward the seventh heaven that he would not thank you to call him back into this nether world."

But it was not always "a volume of Greek" that he dreamed over. His companion in those days was often a copy of the little pocket edition of "The History of the Renowned Prince Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table," published in two volumes by Walker, of Paternoster Row, in 1816, which had been lent him by Leigh Hunt.

In 1835 Hunt wrote to Tennyson: "The 'Prince Arthur' which I should have brought with me I will



send to-morrow or next day by a messenger." As a footnote to this letter, the present Lord Tennyson writes in the "Memoir" of his father: "This copy of Malory I have still in my possession, a small book for the pocket, published, 1816, by Walker and Edwards, and much used by my father."

Here in my library rests the copy Leigh Hunt obtained to replace the one thus sent to Tennyson. It bears the same date and publishers' imprint, and carries on the title-page the signature of Leigh Hunt, who has

## Quiet Music

HERE was once a king whom the world deemed mad; but luckily for many the world is not a sound judge of sanity. One of his mad acts was to have performed for himself alone music in darkness and quietude, with which mad act not a few of us sympathise; many of us would like to be kings if only to be able to command music to be played for us

### 400 KING ARTHUR, AND HIS

later, I was bent to the death in the same wood, the which I had of my hands, Sir Launcelot. For of a more valiant man might I not be slain. Alas, Sir Launcelot, for all the love that ever was between us, make no tarrying, but come over the sea to all the knights that thou seest, with thy noble knight, and show that noble king that made thee knight, that is my lord and uncle, King Arthur, for he is full dearly beloved with a false traitor, which is my false brother, Sir Mordred, and he hath let come himself king, and he would have wanted my lady, Queen Guinevere; and so he had been, if she had not put herself in the tower of London. And so the tenth day of May last past, my lord and uncle, King Arthur, and we, all landed upon them at Dover, and there we put that false traitor, Sir Mordred, to flight; and there it befell that we were to be stricken upon the stroke. And, at the date of this letter was written, but two hours and a half before my death, written with mine own hand, and subscribed with part of my heart's blood, and I require thee, as thou art the most famous knight of the world, that thou wilt see my tomb."

And then Sir Gawaine wept, and also King Arthur wept, and then they succoured both; and when they succoured both, the king made Sir Gawaine to receive his favour. And then Sir Gawaine prayed the king to send for Sir Launcelot, not to chance him above all other knights. And so at the hour of noon, Sir Gawaine broke his sword into the hands of our Lord God. And there the king let bury him in a chapel within the castle of Dover; and there, yet upon this day, all men may see the shell of Sir Gawaine, and the same wound is seen that Sir Launcelot gave him his battle. Then was it told to King Arthur that Sir Mordred had picked a new field upon Harrowden, and on the morrow the king rode thither to him, and there was a great battle between them, and much people were slain on both parts; but at the last King Arthur's party stood best, and Sir Mordred and his party fled into the country.

*And the tears came into the eyes of me, the reader, Leigh Hunt, at this passage of this most impossible story, in the fifty-seventh year of my age, July the 8th, 1842!!!*

written on the last leaf: "Finished my second regular reading of this work, 8th July, 1842, my first copy of it, with all its marks, having been lost by that heedless fine poet, Alfred Tennyson. It is upon the whole a dull and slovenly compilation, with admirable passages (especially the third part) from, I have no doubt, far better originals.—LEIGH HUNT."

Some of Hunt's marginal notes are very characteristic. On page 314 he writes: "Eating and drinking! Oh, gross monk and celebrataise author of some of Sir Launcelot du Lake; for I cannot think you wrote it all." Against the mention of Sir Meliagraunce he sets down: "What a rascal this fellow is!" and, again: "Enormous beast!" In the chapter which tells of Sir Gawaine's death Hunt has scored the lines: "And then Sir Gawaine wept, and also King Arthur wept, and then they swooned both; and when they awoke both, the king made Sir Gawaine to receive his Saviour. And then Sir Gawaine prayed the king to send for Sir Launcelot, and to cherish him above all other knights. And so, at the hour of noon, Sir Gawaine betook his soul into the hands of our Lord God." Against this Hunt has written: "And the tears came into the eyes of me, the reader, Leigh Hunt, at this passage of this most impossible story, in the fifty-seventh year of my age, July the 8th, 1842!!! So strong is 'one touch of nature' and generous mortality."

Surely Hunt was not far wrong when he wrote of himself in the "Tatler" as "sentimentalised," and acknowledged that his highest poetical triumph was "to move a tear with a verse"!

JOHN ROGERS.

### KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. 407

#### CHAP. CLXVI.

How after Sir Gawaine's Ghost appeared unto King Arthur, and warned him that he should not fight at that day.

AND then the king worried all towns for his knights that were slain, and made to bury them; and those that were sore wounded he caused them to be cured with soft herbs. Then much people drew unto King Arthur, and said that Sir Mordred was on King Arthur's way. And then the king drew him and with him his knights into the woods, westward, unto Salisbury, and there was a day unquiet between King Arthur and Sir Mordred, and they fought round upon a down beside Salisbury, and not far from the sea; and this day was unquiet upon a Monday after Trinity Sunday, whereof King Arthur was passing glad, that he might be avenged upon that villain, Sir Mordred. Then Sir Mordred raised much people about London, for they of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, Lancashire, and of Northfolke, laid for the first part with Sir Mordred, and many a noble knight drew unto Sir Mordred and unto King Arthur; but they that loved Sir Launcelot drew unto Sir Mordred.

And so, upon Trinity Sunday, at night, King Arthur dreamed a right wonderful dream, and that was this: that he thought he saw upon a right in a cloud, and the cloud was that same of which, and that same King Arthur, in the richest cloth of gold that might be made, round the king thought there was under him, far from him, a hidden and a deep black water, and therein was all manner of serpents and worms, and wild beasts, foul and horrible; and suddenly the king thought that the wheel turned round down, and that he fell among the serpents and wild beasts, and every beast took him by a limb; and then the king cried, as he lay in his bed and slept, "Help!"

And then knights, squires, and yeomen, waked the king, and then he was so amazed, that he wist not where he was, and then he fell in a swooning again, and sleeping, and through waking. So King Arthur thought then that Sir Gawaine was him.

*8th July 1842!!! Is there a one kind of nature and generous mortality*

### 408 KING ARTHUR, AND HIS

was both quick and dead, even as they had said of their lands. For Sir Launcelot commanded the sea to do, or ever he passed out of this world. And there five knights did many battles upon the sea-crests and I make, and there they died upon Good Friday, the Good Friday.

There is the end of the whole book of King Arthur, and of his noble knights of the round table; that when they were whole together, there was ever a hundred and forty; also here is the end of the death of King Arthur. I pray you all, gentlemen and gentlewomen, that read this book of King Arthur and his knights, from the beginning to the ending, pray for me, while I am alive, that God send me good fortune. And, when I am dead, I pray you all pray for my soul. For this book was finished the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, by Sir Thomas Malore, knight, to give help me, for his great sight, as he is the servant of Jesus, both day and night.

Thus endeth this noble and joyous book, entitled *In Heart's Parting, notwithstanding it is worth of the birth, life, and name of the said King Arthur, and of his noble knights of the round table, and their various adventures and adventures, the ending of the holy sun-grad.*

And, in the end, the delicious death and departing out of this world of them all.

#### THE END.

*Finished my second regular reading of this work, 8th July, 1842, my first copy of it, with all its marks, having been lost by that heedless fine poet, Alfred Tennyson.*

*8th July 1842!!! Is there a one kind of nature and generous mortality*

under perfect conditions. Our concert-halls are overlit, badly ventilated; our audiences are seldom quiet, not even as quiet as it is possible for an audience to be. Take, for example, the Queen's Hall, an excellent building in many ways; but sit there where you will some light or other will be shining in your eyes, useless lights many of them, and those that are useful might be better arranged or shaded. There is that row of naked lights at the back of the orchestra, of no value to any one and a nuisance to many. The atmosphere of this hall—as of almost all other concert rooms in the country—becomes very hot and heavy, conducive to drowsiness rather than to alert attention.

In many of our theatres and at the opera it is the custom to lower the lights in the auditorium during the performances; why should not this plan be to a certain extent adopted at concerts? One of the great charms of Bayreuth is that in the Festspielhaus we listen to music under perfect conditions; in complete darkness, in complete silence. But at a concert our attention is being continually distracted; the lights irritate the eye, every movement of a neighbour is plainly visible—even his or her bored countenance is a distraction. To shut one's eyes is helpful, but it savours of affectation. How delightful then would it be if during the playing of any lengthy and serious work the lights were turned low and we could listen with at any rate our sense of sight at rest, save in so far as we desire to watch the orchestra and the conductor. As to silence, that is a counsel of perfection which can only be attained by kings or by an audience of the elect. It is striking, however, the quiet, almost rapt demeanour of the audiences at the promenade concerts at the Queen's Hall. The vast arena is crowded with standing enthusiasts, yet they remain

almost motionless, they do not chatter and whisper, only on rare occasions does some sinner strike a match. It is an unpleasing fact that the worst-behaved musical audience in London, probably in the world, is that which occupies the expensive seats at the opera. They talk without ceasing, and deem their souls above the vulgar notion of listening to music; the music is a mere excuse for gathering together and for conversation. In the gallery things are better ordered, and the rash one who opens his mouth to speak when others are opening their mouths to sing is soon abashed into seemly behaviour.

One more grumble: our concerts are usually too long, we are given too much for our money. Modern music is so strenuous, so intoxicating, that, say, two hours of it are enough for the average musical digestion. Musical dyspepsia or inebriation supervenes if too large a quantity of modern music is absorbed at one sitting; the palate becomes jaded, the attention lax and the memory of the earlier music enjoyed is submerged in the recollection of the later music which came to us when our appetite was satisfied.

So let us hope that our concert givers will not continue to be over conservative or to think that everything will be put up with so long as the performance be good; let there be less light, less heat, less noise, less length—and then we will be thankful.

## The Past and Future of Our Drama—VII

INTERESTING as these experiments are they are surpassed both in actual accomplishment and in suggestiveness by the work done by the Irish National Theatre Society, the history of which institution it will be both interesting and profitable to study. It is worthy of note that the present dramatic activity in Ireland is not hampered by either tradition or convention, for until to-day drama has been non-existent in that country, that is to say, drama of home growth, racy of the soil. The average so-called Irish play is sheer burlesque.

I have noted that in the history of the English stage the cultivation of the drama has retreated before the cultivation of the novel. In Ireland exactly the reverse has been the case. Again, it is noteworthy that an Irish audience possesses that facility of emotion, those easily aroused passions which distinguished the Elizabethan playgoers. For the idea of an Irish theatre we are indebted to Lady Gregory, whose "Cuchulain of Muirthemne" and "Gods and Fighting Men" are such admirable modern renderings of Irish legendary tales. In conjunction with her the early workers on the scheme were Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. Edward Martyn, and Mr. George Moore, of whom the first named has acted the most prominent and most influential part. With Mr. Yeats' theories of what a theatre should be and of how a public play should be acted I am not here concerned, rather with what has been the outcome of this dramatic experiment—an experiment in some ways akin to the Théâtre Libre of M. Antoine in Paris, which so greatly influenced French drama and French acting. The plays are produced, as with the Stage Society, without any unnecessary expenditure on scenery or costumes, it being rightly understood that the proper rôle of scenery and mounting is to suggest, not to realise.

If the play be strong enough to stir the imaginations and emotions of the spectators, the filling in of the back-

ground may be left to the imagination. It is the tendency in our theatres to-day to leave nothing to the imagination of the playgoer, to dot every "i" and to cross every "t" for him, to throw the limelight on every emotion and on every jest. The first performances were given in Dublin during May 1899, and Mr. Yeats' play, "The Countess Cathleen," raised a storm of discussion, in which I need not join.

Several other plays were produced in succeeding years by the Irish Literary Theatre, which institution made way in 1902 for the present Irish National Theatre Society, with which I am chiefly concerned, the objects aimed at being "to endeavour to create an Irish National Theatre by producing plays in English and Irish written by Irish writers or on Irish subjects, or such dramatic works of foreign authors as would tend to educate and interest the public in the higher and more vital forms of dramatic art." If we omit the references to Ireland no saner or more sound programme could be drawn up by the malcontents of to-day in any country. The actors of this Society are all amateurs, workers for love of art and not for the earning of their bread and butter—and champagne. Only one member has had any professional practice, Mr. W. G. Fay, a capital stage-manager and actor, to whom the movement owes a great debt.

In order to understand the importance of the work accomplished, it will be well to examine a few of the more recent productions. Two plays of Mr. Yeats' may be dealt with—"The Land of Heart's Desire," a poetic piece of curious beauty, and "The Pot of Broth," a farce of Irish peasant life. The action of the first named takes place in an Irish farmer's cottage on May Eve—"God gives great power to the good people on May Eve." The plot is half human, half faëry. Maire is the young bride of Shaun Bruin, son of the good-natured farmer Maurteen, and his shrewish wife Bridget; the remaining characters are a priest, Father Hart, and the Faëry Child. Maire is wayward, half filled with human longings, half filled with dreamy desires; she strews primroses, as is the custom on May Eve, outside the cottage door; she gives milk to a queer old woman and fire to a queer old man who knock. Angered by the shrill upbraidings of Bridget, she calls aloud to the fairies to come and carry her away, and the Faëry Child answers to her call. The priest fights hard to save the soul at stake, but the powers of evil conquer—

"Almost out of the very hand of God,  
And men and women leave old paths, for pride  
Comes knocking with thin knuckles at the heart."

Without copious quotation it would be impossible to convey the atmosphere of this tender fantasy, thoroughly poetic in its dreaminess and glamour of the mystic world. In striking contrast to this piece stands "The Pot of Broth," a rollicking farce, which shows how a tramp, "a very gifted man," contrives to hoodwink a skinflint housewife by a most audacious stratagem.

The other plays I will deal with are Mr. J. M. Synge's "Riders to the Sea," and Mr. Colm's "Broken Soil," both intensely interesting as being realistic in the right sense of that ill-used word. "Riders to the Sea" reminds us of a painting by Israëls; it is a cottage interior, a picture of fisher life: a mother who has lost her husband and all her sons save one upon the sea; the last son is drowned, and his body brought back to the cabin, accompanied by women keening; the mother mourns over her dead—that is all. But the slight story is told with simplicity, truth and directness; the dialogue is written in a plain, effective manner. It is an



easel picture, not a great canvas; but it achieves the end of art, it expresses an emotion. Mr. Colm's play, in three short scenes, is equally direct, though not equally simple; to describe it would rob it of its beauty and its interest. It also deals with the lives of poor folk, tenderly, sorrowfully, with occasional gleams of humour; in fact, it is truthfully Irish. The actors of this Society compare well with any professional performers, save the highest. They never attitudinise, they never exaggerate, they never "make points"; they are as quiet, as simple, and as direct in their methods as the plays they perform.

Is it possible that these efforts of the Stage Society and of the Irish National Theatre Society point out the road which may best be followed by those who desire to see a revival of the English literary drama?

It may appear elementary to discuss the ingredients that go to make a literary drama as distinct from a drama that is not literary; as a matter of fact every good play must be literature. A good play is one in which the plot is founded upon the workings of human emotion and human character and in which the personages speak so as to express themselves naturally and clearly. It is precisely the same with prose fiction. A play that is not literature is therefore a bad play. Mr. Maugham, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Synge, Mr. Colm and a few others have given us fine plays, which fulfil the laws laid down above and which are therefore literature. It is not by the founding of any repertoire theatre or by a wholesale attack upon the present state of affairs that any revival of the literary drama, of the true drama, can be brought about; it is rather by such efforts as those made by the Societies I have been discussing. It is hopeless to expect that the theatre will be reformed from the inside, it is hide-bound with tradition and crushed with commercialism. Mr. Barrie and Mr. Jones have promised to write for a repertoire theatre, why should they not assist the organisations already in existence? Might there not be reciprocity between Ireland and England, the writers in the two countries producing their plays both in London and in Dublin?

Sufficient support could surely be obtained in London for a theatre somewhat on the lines of the Théâtre Libre of M. Antoine, and we have been shown that there are writers and actors competent to produce fine plays. The writers for the commercial stage either will not or cannot return to nature, the ordinary play-going public has been debauched by lavish luxury in scenery and costumes, but there are dramatists who can write plays instinct with humanity and therefore literary, and there is a sufficient public to support them if their plays be produced with careful economy. The comedies of to-day, as I have said, are healthy enough, it is the serious drama of human life that is anæmic, and new blood can be poured into its veins only by new men and new methods; the old bottles would quickly burst were they filled with new wine.

If these Societies focus their good works and increase in number it can scarcely be doubted that many who now hold aloof from the theatre will return to their allegiance and that many writers who now use all their strength in the production of fiction will turn to the drama. One reason, the chiefest perhaps, why we may scarcely dare to hope for reform from within the theatre or even from the establishment of a repertoire theatre is that the hope of the serious drama lies in a sweeping away of unnecessary and hurtful traditions and conventions. Shakespeare and his fellows were hampered by none such, they had not the fear of precedents before their eyes, they wrote directly and convincingly, both in

poetry and in prose, setting forth straightforward tales full of dramatic action, based upon human emotions and founded upon everlasting morals.

W. T. S.

## The Training of an Artist

X

**T**HE Water-Colour Room and the Black-and-White Room at the Royal Academy should be abolished as being an utter farce. The Society of Illustrators, which should be formed as a Royal Society, should have its own galleries, and, as I have shown, elect its own A.R.A.'s to the Royal Academy. The same applies to the water-colour men. The sculptors do not require galleries for themselves, as there is a vast amount of unused space down the centre of the galleries at the Royal Academy. The placing of sculpture in a huddle in one or two rooms there is enough to repel any patron of sculpture; for the place reeks of the atmosphere of a dead-house; and the lack of taste that has allowed this to go on is alone sufficient to lower the repute for artistic taste of the members of this august body. I can imagine nothing more vulgar. Yet there, unappropriated, is the central ground space of these many galleries—space the value of which would be enormously enhanced by being given up to noble works of art in sculpture!

I have said that the Black-and-White Room and the Water-Colour Room at the Royal Academy should be abolished. It is impossible for water-colour men or for black-and-white men to expect right and proper treatment from a body that consists chiefly of oil-painters. It is not human nature. Experience has proved it for over a century; but it was stupid to be unable to forestall experience in so simple a matter. The sculptors suffer from the same neglect, and for the same reason. The Architectural Room at the Academy is worse than a hollow farce—it is laughable. I don't believe there are more than three Academicians who understand an architectural drawing when they see it—I doubt if there is one who could design and make the calculations for a summer-house. The honours in architecture should be awarded by architects; the prizes in sculpture by sculptors; the awards for black-and-white by black-and-white men. Only in such a way may the scandalous neglect of these great branches of art obtaining in the councils of the Royal Academy be decently blotted out.

It is childish to blame the members of this artistic body as at present constituted. Even if public spirit roused the decencies amongst them for a decade, the evils would all repeat themselves at no distant date. The Academy was rotten at its very inception. It was born in rottenness—it has done extraordinarily well being founded on so weak a foundation of pettiness and intrigue as that on which it builded itself—and it will always contain a few bright spirits behind whom the inept and the mediocrities will hide. But it will never be, can never be, a great national institution as at present constituted. And until it is changed, root and branch, parliamentary committees will make reports in vain; and no one knows this better than those who sign after their names the letters R.A.

Then there is the ridiculous limitation in the number of pictures and works of art allowed to be sent in. Why? In all common sense, is it not better to show forty good Sargents or twelve good Brangwyns or fifteen good Swans than thirty-one couples of vile daubs or mediocre efforts? Surely the simple and obvious

thing is to send in as many works as can be sent in, but to throw all of them open to rejection. Surely there is nothing gained by allowing bad work the privilege of being hung simply because it is the work of a man who should know better. Surely a healthy rivalry and competition are as good for a painter of sixty as for one of eighteen!—are, indeed, a world better for him. Has not experience proved that the moment a man gets into the ranks of the Academicians the tendency is for him to drop all interest not only in the work of others, but in his own? Naturally the Academy being governed by these men, patching-up laws are made to protect them instead of disciplinary laws to keep them in health and strength. Surely the being an Academician should fire a man to high aims and pit him against the masters. If privileges must be accorded, then why not limit the works of an Academician to one masterpiece, and compel him to fling the others into the arena to stand or fall by their own merits? There is scarcely a thing done by the Royal Academy which is well done. And the chief loser in the long run is the Royal Academy.

Be it clearly understood I do not attack the work of men who are old. Watts could outpaint every member but about half a dozen, even in his old age. By old age I mean the old age of hand and brain.

## Correspondence

### "The Bible as Literature"

SIR,—E. G. O. says in your issue of July 30, 1904, "I was not aware that many people thank God for the Bible as literature." The Bible as literature is an established canon on this side of the water among men of all creeds and no creeds; among Jews, Turks, and Infidels, as well as among Christians and Agnostics.

The said canon is based upon the matchless beauty of the Book of Job, the unsurpassed power of metaphor of Isaiah and Ezekiel, the unequalled fierceness of metaphor of Jeremiah, and the passionate fire of the Psalms, to say nothing of the paler beauties of the New Testament.—Yours, &c. R. O. MORRIS.

Campbell, Virginia.

### Haunting Phrases

SIR,—In a recent ACADEMY E. G. O. writes: "I wonder how few quotations there would be in common English use if Shakespeare had never written and the Bible had never been translated? And the style of these quotations is so similar that, but for actual knowledge, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to state with certainty whether a quoted phrase were from the Bible or from Shakespeare."

To confirm this may I quote a few parallel passages selected by my father, and added to the first edition of his Shakespearean sermons?

"Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee." "Do good to them that hate you."—Matt. v. 44. "Good name in man or woman is the immediate jewel of their souls." "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour than silver or gold."—Prov. xxii. 1. "Converse with him that is wise." "Let thy talk be with

the wise."—Eccles. ix: 15-16. "I feel within me a peace above all earthly dignities, a still and quiet conscience." "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."—Isa. xxxii. 17.

Potent as alliteration and aptness may be as elements of a phrase, is there not a third, still more potent, i.e. the suggestion of the infinite? One recalls: "The light that never was on sea or land." "The devotion to something afar from the sphere of our sorrow." "There is a budding morrow in midnight." "Will no one tell me what she sings?" and many, many others, which, as they flash through the brain, carry us into the heights of the empyrean, and, indeed, we feel that "we are greater than we know."—Yours, &c.

ALICE M. TIMMINS.

HOGARTH collectors—and surely their number should be an increasing one—will be interested in a book now in the possession of the Chaucer Book Company. It is evidently a first proof set of the plates of that rare series "Five Days' Peregrinations with Thornhill, Scott and Others," and they bear the artist's notes, additions, &c. for the completion of the coppers. They are a very quaint series, especially "The Shaving-Shop Scene, with Mr. Hogarth drawing this Drawing"; but the best is perhaps the one entitled "Getting Aboard at Sheerness," with Hogarth himself struggling aboard a craft across poles! The artist's notes in themselves are worthy of particular attention.

SEVERAL of the books promised by Messrs. Macmillan for the coming season should prove of very considerable interest. Among these may be noted the lectures delivered at Cambridge by that excellent Shakespearean scholar, Professor Barrett Wendell, whose work is too little known in this country; they deal with "The Temper of English Literature in the Seventeenth Century"; another volume of lectures, "Shakespearean Tragedy," is by Professor Bradley, and treats of "Othello," "King Lear," "Hamlet," and "Macbeth." The same house will also issue "Tribes of the Malay Peninsula," by Mr. W. W. Streat, "The Napoleonic Empire," by Mr. R. M. Johnston, and a new edition in six volumes of the "Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay," edited by Mr. Austin Dobson, and who could do it better! In the English Men of Letters Series we may look forward to "James Thomson" by Professor G. C. Macaulay, "Edward Fitzgerald" by Mr. A. C. Benson, and "Sir Thomas Browne" by Mr. Edmund Gosse.

FROM Mr. Alfred Edward Thiselton comes "Notula Critica," a slender pamphlet of textual suggestions. Turning to those Shakespearean, "tatted" does not seem any better than Theobald's emendation "batled." Most will agree with Mr. Thiselton's suggestion that Walkington's "The Optich Classe of Humors" "would bear reprinting at the present day." These constant tinkering with Shakespeare's text are a trifle tiring and seldom profitable; such works as Dr. Madden's "Diary of Master William Silence" are few and far between. By the way, when shall we be given a cheap edition of this admirable book? It is difficult to procure even second hand. Some publisher will give us some day, I hope, what to my mind would be a perfect Shakespearean library—the text of the First Folio, a volume containing an explanatory glossary and a concordance, a life containing facts only, and an annotated and illustrated edition of Stow's "Survey," with an essay on London life in Elizabeth's days.

## PERMANENT REPRODUCTIONS

OF THE WORKS OF

G. F. Watts, E. Burne-Jones, D. G. Rossetti,  
Windsor Castle Holbein Drawings,

Also Pictures from the Uffizi and Louvre Galleries, may be obtained from FREDK. HOLLYER, 8 Pembroke Square, London, W.

Illustrated Catalogue 12 penny stamps. Foreign stamps accepted from abroad.



**EVERY MAN**

should save money

**EVERY MAN**

can save money by using a first-class typewriter

**EVERY MAN**

and woman can now purchase a

**WILLIAMS**

(MODEL 2)

Typewriter for £12:12:0, instead of £21:0:0,  
a saving of 40 per cent.



POST THIS

**INQUIRY FORM**

(for a halfpenny in an open envelope)

TO THE ACADEMY TYPEWRITER DEPARTMENT,

9 East Harding Street, London, E.C.

Please send me full details of your Discount Offer of The "Academy"  
Model Williams Typewriter.

Name .....

AM14 Address .....

Occupation .....

☐ If you prefer not to deface this page, send us a post-card similarly worded  
and naming this paper.

If you live in or near any of the following places, why not call to  
see the machine and obtain full details of our offer at the Williams  
Typewriter Company's Office in

LONDON	57 Holborn Viaduct
ABERDEEN	115 Union Street
BELFAST	71 Ann Street
BIRMINGHAM	72 Cornhill Street
CARDIFF	8 St. John's Square
DUBLIN	5 Upper Ormond Quay
EDINBURGH	19 Shandwick Place
EXETER	31 Queen Street
GLASGOW	69 Bothwell Street
LEEDS	3 Park Lane
LEICESTER	60-64 Halford Street
MANCHESTER	267 Deansgate
NEWCASTLE	21 Collingwood Street
NOTTINGHAM	Prudential Buildings
PORTSMOUTH	154 Queen Street
SOUTHAMPTON	12 Portland Street

## "Academy" Questions & Answers

Questions and Answers for this column must be addressed to THE EDITOR, THE ACADEMY AND LITERATURE, 9 East Harding Street, London, E.C. The envelope to be marked in the top left-hand corner "A.Q.A." Each Question or Answer must be written on a separate sheet of paper and on only one side of the paper, which must bear the sender's full name and address, not necessarily for publication. The Editor will not undertake the forwarding of any correspondence. Questions must be confined to matters of Literature, History, Archaeology, Folk-lore, Art, Music and the Drama. The Editor reserves the right of deciding whether or not any Question or Answer is of sufficient interest to be published. Questions must NOT be such as can be answered from the ordinary works of reference.

### COMPETITION.

Until further notice, four prizes, of the value of 5/- each, will be awarded weekly for the two best Questions and the two best Answers contributed to "Academy" Questions and Answers.

The Editor's decision must be considered absolutely final and no correspondence whatever will be entered upon with regard to the awards. The names and addresses of prize-winners will not be published, but the winning Questions and Answers will be indicated by an asterisk. Each prize will consist of 5/- worth of books to be chosen by the several prize-winners. The name and address of the booksellers where the book or books can be obtained will be given. Winners outside the United Kingdom will receive a cheque for 5/-. No competitor can win a prize more than once in three months.

One of the four weekly prizes will be awarded, whenever possible, to a Shakespearean Question or Answer.

**Non-adherence to the rules and regulations of "Questions and Answers" will imply disqualification.**

### Questions

#### SHAKESPEARE.

\* **DICKENS.**—Charles Dickens seems to me to follow Shakespeare's plan of "comic names" for his characters: "Mrs. Quickly," "Francis Pickbone," and "Will Shole" ("2 Henry IV." III. ii. 23). Can any reader give further likenesses?—*Gadshill.*

**DEDICATION.**—A prefatory letter "to the Rt. Hon. Henry Wriothesley" heads Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis." Has this letter been challenged by the Baconians, or is it allowed to be genuine?—*James S. Stewart.*

#### LITERATURE.

**COINCIDENCE.**—Two poems of great interest, Gray's "Elegy" and Robert Burns' "Cottar's Saturday Night," have much in common. Observe they start the same evening theme. In one case:

The miry beasts retreating frue the plough;

And in the other:

The plowman homeward plods his weary way.

Is this due to plagiarism?—*Joseph M. Morrison.*

**DICKENS.**—Is there a Dickens Concordance in existence, or any work which gives, alphabetically or otherwise, a complete list of the characters in Charles Dickens' novels, together with a dictionary of the best-known quotations from his works, with references to who said them and where they occur?—*D. Switeller (Eastbourne).*

**DOGS AND MEN.**—The saying "Plus je connais les hommes, plus j'estime les chiens" is, I believe, commonly attributed to Madame de Sévigné. Can any one give me chapter and verse for the quotation? I am under the impression that a somewhat similar remark occurs in the works of a much earlier English writer, but am unable to locate it.—*Horace P. Wilson (New York).*

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—Who wrote these lines?—

The world has still some good men left in it:  
An unit, now and then, redeems the ten.—*W.H.G.*

In turning over some old papers recently I came across the following poem copied out on a piece of paper, but with no name of the author; could any of your readers supply the author's name?—

What are the night bells ringing?

Voices breaking with laughter and tears,  
Passionate greeting and sad farewell,

Ringing the birth and the death of years.

What is the new age bringing?

The rose—and the fall of the leaf,  
Light laughter and sunless grief,

To the music the bells are ringing.

I shall work (Leaf! leaf of the wind, wind-tossed).

I shall pray (Pray! life of my soul, art lost?)

I shall laugh (Rose! vapour of scents, June-sweet).

I shall love (Leaf! leaf that a rude wind beat).

I shall fear (Yea! gaze on the angry skies).

I shall live (Live! shade of the night-veil, rise).

Oh, for us in the gift of the year.

Is it gladness or grief?

Is it sunlight or shade?

A rose—or a wind-tossed leaf?

Resolves that the dreamy mists have raised, they mingle

and fade.

A rose or a withered leaf.—*C. R. Wilkins.*

#### GENERAL.

**QUID EST VERITAS?**—I think I am justified in stating that the reply made by *W. Morrison (Aberdeen)* to my question: "What is the origin of the anagram *Quid est Veritas? Vir est qui adest?*" is utterly beside the mark. I should hope any one would know where to find the words "What is truth?" What I sent the question for was that some reader might explain the origin, not of the words, but of the anagram. I contend that this question is not yet answered. Who first noticed that this world-famous question when given in Latin contained its own reply in an anagram? That is the question.—*Fred. R. Coles.*

\* **THE ELEVEN ELEVENS.**—Loch Leven, in Kinross, is eleven miles in circuit, contains eleven islands and eleven kinds of fish, is fed by the waters of eleven streams, and is bounded by the lands of eleven parishes. Can any one mention the remaining six elevens for which the loch is celebrated?—*R.S. (Sunderland).*

"**HAVE WITH YOU.**"—This is not a challenge to combat. "Have at you" ("Romeo and Juliet," I. i. 78; "Hamlet," V. ii. 313) is.—*S. Butterworth (Carlisle).*

"CASTING OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS" is a phrase that has been often quoted, and into the origin of which many inquiries have been made. Has any authentic source been yet discovered for it?—*B.C.H.*

**NINE DAYS' WONDER.**—In Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," Book I., Paragraph 7 of his chapter on "Reminiscences" (Chapter iii.) reference is made to wonders of nine days' length. Who first used the phrase, and with what meaning, "A nine days' wonder"?—*F. Baker.*

### Answers

#### SHAKESPEARE.

\* **SYCORAX.**—The "one thing she did" was her acceptance of the attentions of Caliban's father, a sign that there was some trace of natural feeling about her. Men have always refrained from putting to death any woman who will soon be a mother. The immediate context makes it clear that Prospero's reference is to the condition of Sycorax when she was deported from "Argier" and left by the sailors on the island.—*Blue Bridge.*

**SYCORAX.**—Shakespeare gives no clue to the "one thing she did" for which her life was spared. Charles Lamb, in his humorously ingenious essay on the passage, confesses to have been "puzzled beyond measure" by this "tantalising piece of obscurity." It appeals to us, however, as being a spark of that kingly magnanimity which is the Poet's noblest characteristic, that observant distillation of things evil, which, in "Lear," allows even Gloucester's infamous bastard to say, "Yet Edmund was beloved."—*C. Sharp (Brighton).*

**SYCORAX.**—I quote from an article ("Note to Elia on the Passage in 'The Tempest,'" by Lælius in the "London Magazine" for December 1823: "The sense which I always attributed to the passage is this: *Uno verbo*, the witch Sycorax was pregnant; and that humanity which teaches us to spare the guilty mother for the sake of the embryo innocent was imputed by Shakespeare to the Algerians on this occasion." Following the lines—

For one thing she did

They would not take her life,

he adds—

This blue-eyed hag was hither brought with child,  
And here was left by the sailors

in support of his theory. Lamb, in the preceding number of the magazine, had, as he thought, found out the meaning in an extract from "An Accurate Description of Africa by John Ogilby, 1670," in which there is an account of the siege of Algiers by Charles the Fifth. When the city was on the point of being surrendered, a witch prayed the commander to delay for nine days longer, "with the assurance that within that time he should infallibly see Algiers delivered from the siege," which happened as was foretold. As a consequence of this happy issue "witchcraft hath been very freely tolerated."—*S. Butterworth (Carlisle).*

**SYCORAX.**—In the "Pitt Press Shakespeare for Schools" Mr. A. W. Verity, the editor, has a note on the passage from "The Tempest," quoted by A. J. Stone, in which he suggests that if "The Tempest," like several of Shakespeare's plays, was founded partly upon some novel or earlier play, this "one thing she did" may have been mentioned in it.—*M.A.C.*

**SHYLOCK.**—The ultimate source of the name Shylock is certainly Hebrew—*Shiloh* (Gen. xlix. 10), a title made use of by Jacob to denote the Messiah. *Max Förster (Würzburg).*

**APES IN HELL.**—Shakespeare got an ideal of "Inferno" from various sources, and Dante had exploited already the figures of deformed men, "half-brutes in chains constrained." Ape-mantus (in "Timon of Athens") seems a "Dantesque philosopher" of the lower regions.—*James S. Stewart.*

#### LITERATURE.

"**OLRIG GRANGE.**"—Alas! for poetic fame. A few weeks since, a correspondent of yours was seeking the authorship of one of Thomas Hood's most exquisite lyrics ("The Death-bed"); and now another appears who has "come across 'Olrig Grange,'" and thinks it "extremely clever and amusing"! I dare not say that the poem is well known, as your correspondent might be quoted as an instance to the contrary, but at any rate many persons in Scotland, and some in England, are familiar with it as an early work of the Rev. Walter C. Smith, whose later poems, "Raban, or Life-Splinters," "Borland Hall," and "Hilda among the Broken Gods," not to mention others, with some fine hymns, may be commended to the research of your correspondent.—*Samuel G. Green.*

"**OLRIG GRANGE.**"—"Hermann Kunst" was the pen-name of the Rev. Walter Chalmers Smith, a Scotch minister (now retired). He is still living, but is now close on eighty. Other works from his charming pen are: "Hilda," "Raban," "Kildrostan," "North-Country Folk," "A Heretic," "Thoughts and Fancies for Sunday Evenings," &c. Under the pen-name of Orwell he also wrote "Bishop's Walk."—*Blue Bridge.*

"**MARIA: A NOVEL.**" In two volumes, by the author of "George Bateman" (1785), is by Elizabeth Blower. Who she was I know not.—*Joseph Knight.*

#### GENERAL.

**INFLUENZA.**—The word itself is very ancient; Old Spanish or Italian form of our term "influence," meaning "in-flowing" as a stream. A peculiar form of catarrh in Russia. The oldest prophecies refer to it: "The Tsar shall come in as a flood" (see Hebrew text of Isaiah lix. 19).—*Robert Thorpe Tilson.*

\* **INFLUENZA.**—In the register of Kensworth Church, near Dunstable, under March 12, 1803, the deaths are recorded of two relatives of mine—Elizabeth and Abigail Liberty. The following contemporary note is added under the record: "These were mother and daughter, who died within an hour of each other of the complaint then prevalent called influenza. They were buried in the same grave. A funeral sermon was preached." This is eighty-five years earlier than the date given by one of your correspondents last week. It is hardly likely that mother and daughter, ages sixty-nine and thirty-seven, died of neuralgia. Surely one of the symptoms of the disease was then, as now, a feverish catarrh, the name of the ailment being possibly derived from the Latin *in* and *fluo*, in reference to the catarrhal discharge.—*W.G.S. (Dunstable).*

**NOTE.**—The communications of D.P. (Wareham) and H.S.T. (Leicester) cannot be used, as they do not comply with the very simple rules appearing at the head of this column.

**PRIZES.**—The asterisks denote the two questions and two answers to which prizes have been awarded. The winners can obtain, on application at the following booksellers, Five Shillings' worth of books. Notices have been dispatched to the several winners and to booksellers whose names follow:

Mr. Sidnex C. Hayworth, 106 Kingsland High Street, N.E.  
The North of England School Furnishing Company (Limited),  
Fawcett Street, Sunderland.  
Mr. F. Hockliffe, 86 and 88 High Street, Bedford.  
Mr. James H. Proverbs, High Street North, Dunstable.



The Small Advertisements on this page are inserted at 6d. per line, in the readable type shown (minimum 5 lines).  
The Displayed Advertisements are charged at 5s. per inch.

**THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK CIRCULAR.**  
Notes on New and Forthcoming Publications and  
Classified Lists of Books are issued by

**WILLIAMS & NORGATE,**  
Book Importers,  
14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,  
London, W.C.  
SPECIMEN COPIES GRATIS.

**THOMAS THORP,**  
Secondhand Bookseller,  
100 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.,  
AND 4 BROAD STREET, READING.

**MONTHLY CATALOGUES** from both  
Addresses. Libraries Purchased. Sale  
Commissions executed.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND  
COLLEGE.**

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)  
**PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS.**

**SYSTEMATIC** Courses of Lectures and Laboratory  
Work in the subjects of the Preliminary  
Scientific and Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations  
of the University of London will commence on  
October 3rd and continue till July 1905.

Attendance on this class counts as part of  
the five years' curriculum.

Fee for the whole Course, £21; or single  
subjects may be taken.

There is a Special Class for the January  
Examination.

For further particulars apply to the Warden  
of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital,  
London, E.C.

A handbook will be forwarded on application.

**AUTHORS' MSS.,** Sermons, Plays, Envelopes,  
&c., carefully typed at home (Remington),  
9d. per 1,000 words. Orders promptly executed.  
—M. M. L., 7 Vernon Road, Clapham, S.W.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND  
COLLEGE.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

**OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.**

**FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS** and **ONE EXHIBITION**, worth £150, £75, £75, £50, and £20 each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on **SEPTEMBER 19th, 1904**. Two Senior Open Scholarships, value £75 each, will be awarded to the best candidates (if of sufficient merit) in not more than three nor fewer than two of the following subjects:—Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Anatomy.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be under twenty-five years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any London medical school.

One Junior Open Scholarship in Science, value £150, and one Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, value £50, will be awarded to the best candidates under twenty-one years of age (if of sufficient merit) in not fewer than three of the following subjects:—Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Physics, and Chemistry.

The Jeaffreson Exhibition (value £20) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any one of the three following languages: Greek, French, and German. The examination in these subjects will be similar to that adopted at the London University Matriculation Examination.

The successful candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination.

For particulars, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

**ASSISTANT EDUCATIONAL ADVISER.**

**THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL** invites **APPLICATIONS** for the post of **ASSISTANT EDUCATIONAL ADVISER**. The gentleman selected will be required to assist the Educational Adviser generally in connection with educational questions relating to the provision and co-ordination of public education in London. The salary attached to the position is £600 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to £800 per annum.

The Assistant Educational Adviser will be required to give his whole time to the duties of the office, and will in other respects be subject to the usual conditions attaching to the Council's service, particulars of which are contained in the form of application.

Applications should be made on the official form, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on **SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1904**, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

G. L. GOMME,

Clerk of the London County Council.  
The County Hall,  
Spring Gardens, S.W.  
5th September, 1904.

**TYPEWRITING** promptly and accurately done. 10d. per 1,000 words. Specimens and references.—Address, Miss MESSER, The Orchard, Cotterill Road, Surbiton, S.W.

**TYPEWRITING.**—Authors' MSS., 10d. per 1,000, all descriptions; neat, prompt, accurate; duplicating a speciality, Shorthand. Testimonials.—Mrs. MICHEL, 23 Quarrendon Street, Fulham S.W.

## PUBLISHERS' MEDIUMS

Newspapers making a special feature of Reviews and Advertisements of New Books, &c.

### THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

has been PROVED to be far ahead of any other London evening paper as a medium for publishers' announcements.

### PUBLISHERS' COLUMNS DAILY

A Classified Survey of the Week's Publishing appears every Saturday.

Offices: TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### OLDEST HALFPENNY PAPER THE ECHO

Devotes a great deal of space to literary matters

"The Echo" is the most literary of the popular evening papers."—*Windsor Magazine*.

Moderate rate for Publishers' Advertisements

19 ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

### THE YORKSHIRE POST (LEEDS)

ESTABLISHED 1754.

The Leading Provincial Daily.

Has the Largest Circulation in England.

SPECIAL REVIEW DAY WEDNESDAY.

### ADVERTISING IN IRELAND.

### THE DAILY EXPRESS, DUBLIN.

PREMIER FINANCIAL PAPER OF IRELAND.  
"One of the few Daily Papers in the United Kingdom showing a distinct interest in literature."—*The Academy*.

Most Suitable Medium for Publishers' Advertisements.

Special Columns devoted to Literary Matters every Thursday.

### THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

10, 12, 14, and 16 Pages Daily.

THE EVENING PAPER OF THE EDUCATED MAN AND HIS FAMILY.

Famous for its brilliant Reviews of current Literature, and without doubt the best Evening Paper in the Kingdom for Publishers' Announcements.

Special Columns for New Books.

Next to Literary Matter every Day.

OFFICES: NEWTON ST., HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

### THE SPHERE 6d. Weekly.

A Literary Letter by C. K. S. appears each Week.

Also List of Books Received.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATES FOR PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Office: Great New Street, E.C.

### THE IRISH TIMES DUBLIN.

The largest and most influential circulation in Ireland.

Special page of book reviews every Friday.

London Editorial Offices: 153 FLEET STREET.

Advertisement Offices: 61 FLEET STREET.

A Special Educational Supplement, containing numerous reviews of school books, will be included in our next issue (September 17).

### THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

Established 1821.

Published Daily. Price One Penny.

Has a circulation peculiar to itself among the more cultivated classes of Great Britain in every district, and claims, with justice, to be one of the leading papers in the country.

Contains special columns devoted to literary matters.

### SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH

Established 1855.

The principal morning paper published in South Yorkshire. Enjoys a National reputation.

Special Publishers' page every Wednesday. Reviews and criticisms carefully and cleverly written.

### THE ABERDEEN FREE PRESS

The Morning Newspaper for Aberdeen

AND THE  
Northern Half of Scotland.

Reviews of books appear on Mondays and Thursdays, and on other days as required.

Book Advertisements are inserted on Literary Page.

NEW BOOKS ARE PROMPTLY REVIEWED.

LONDON OFFICE: 149 FLEET STREET, E.C.

Applications for these spaces should be made to Messrs. Crossley & Co., 57a Coleman Street, London, E.C. Special Rates for a Series will be quoted.

## CHATTO & WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS

### Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. A CHANNEL PASSAGE, and other Poems

By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

In course of publication, in 6 vols., crown 8vo,  
36s. net the Set.

### MR. SWINBURNE'S COLLECTED POEMS

The volumes are being issued at short intervals at 6s. net each, and Vols. I. and II. are now ready. (Can be subscribed for only in Sets.)

### A DICTIONARY OF THE DRAMA. A Guide to the Plays, Playwrights, Players, and Play- houses of the United Kingdom and America, from the Earliest Times to the Present. By W. DAVENPORT ADAMS. Vol. I (A to G). Demy 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. net.

### THE SCHEMERS. By E. F. HARKINS. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

### ET TU, SEJANE! A Story of Capri in the Days of Tiberius. By JULIA H. TWELLS. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Sept. 15.]

### MORGANATIC. By MAX NORDAU. Trans- lated by ELIZABETH LEE. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Shortly.]

### THE DREXEL DREAM. Being a further Volume of the Memoirs of Sir Nigel Locusta, K.C.B., of Scotland Yard. By W. A. MACKENZIE, Author of "His Majesty's Peacock." Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Shortly.]

### DAVENTRY'S DAUGHTER. By HAROLD BUNDLOSS, Author of "The Concession-Hunters." Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Shortly.]

### A VERY QUEER BUSINESS, and other Stories. By WILLIAM WESTALL, Author of "With the Red Eagle." Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Shortly.]

### THE ENDLESS HERITAGE. By CHRIS HEALY, Author of "Confessions of a Journalist." Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Shortly.]

### TOM DAWSON. By FLORENCE WARDEN, Author of "The House by the Marsh." Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

"The reader who does not get his fill of excitement in his reading of these pages must be indeed insatiable."  
*Illustrated London News.*

### HADRIAN THE SEVENTH. By FR. ROLFE, Author of "Stories Told Me," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

"brilliantly written. . . The romance, with its somewhat cynical enthusiasm, is really impressive. It is rare to find such finished and vigorous work from an unknown hand."—*Saturday Review.*

### THE LIFE WE LIVE. By GEORGE R. SIMS, Author of "Young Mrs. Caudle," &c. Fcap 8vo, picture cover, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

### THE ALABASTER BOX. By SIR WALTER BESANT, Author of "The Orange Girl." A New Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

### STUDIES IN ASTRONOMY. By J. EL- LARD GORE, F.R.A.S. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [Shortly.]

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S NEW BOOK.

### THE STORY OF AN IRISHMAN. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY. Demy 8vo, cloth, 12s. [Shortly.]

### THE PASTON LETTERS, 1422-1509. Edited with Introduction and Notes, by JAMES GAIRDNER. A LIMITED LIBRARY EDITION, in 6 vols., square demy 8vo, art linen, gilt top, 12s. 6d. net per vol. (Sold only in Sets.)

### AMONG MY AUTOGRAPHS. By GEORGE R. SIMS. With 70 Facsimiles. Square 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

London: CHATTO & WINDUS,  
111 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

## VERITAS.

ALLE Denker werden gebeten bei Feststellung der Wahrheit in den ethischen und philosophischen Fragen mitzuwirken. In dem Organ "Veritas" wird von November dieses Jahres an vornehmlich unanfechtbare Thesen angestellt. Alle dagegen vorgebrachten Einwendungen werden entkräftet, oder aber zur Änderung der Sätze verwendet, bis nichts mehr eingewendet wird. Alles Weitere in Nr. 1. Anmeldungen für Nr. 1-3 bis 20. Oct. erbeten. Preis je nach Beteiligung zwischen 20h. und 50h. per Nr., jedenfalls möglichst billig. Edler Zweck. Verrechnung öffentlich Betrag nach Erhalt der Nr. 1 nur per Postanweisung oder in Marken.—Verlag: Prof. R. Wihan, Trautenuau, Böhmen.

## THE TATLER

EDITED BY  
CLEMENT SHORTER

The Lightest, Brightest, and most  
Interesting

SOCIETY & DRAMATIC PAPER  
Ever Published.

## THE TATLER

An Up-to-date Society Paper.

Society and the Stage Richly Illustrated Week  
by Week.

The Best Printing.

The Best Paper. The Best Contents of any  
Paper of its kind.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
PRICE SIXPENCE.

Can be obtained of all Newsagents and at all  
Bookstalls.

Offices: GREAT NEW STREET, E.C.

## HOMELY HINTS

ON  
FOOD AND COOKING, DIGATION AND  
INDIGATION,

With over 140 Simple, Practical, and  
Economical Receipts.

Handsomely bound in cloth, 1s.

"'HOMELY HINTS,' a shilling publication which has been recently issued, an exceedingly useful and instructive little book, is bound to find its way into quarters where the more bulky tomes could never possibly penetrate. The book is divided into three parts. Chapter I. deals with the values of the various kinds of food; Chapter II. treats of digestion, how to prevent and how to cure indigestion; Chapter III. comprises a most complete selection of recipes of popular French, English, and American dishes, with minute details as to their preparation. It is neatly bound, and is sure to be in great demand by all classes of the community."

PUBLISHED BY  
ALF. COOKE, Ltd.,  
CROWN PRINTING WORKS, LEEDS.

## Books to Buy

GENERAL JUNOT'S WIFE.

A Leader  
of

*Society at Napoleon's Court*  
10/6  
By CATHERINE M. BEARNE.

With 13 Photogravure  
Plates.

*The Secret of Petrarch*  
12/- net.  
By E. J. MILLS.

New Light on the Great  
Statesman.

*My Memory of Gladstone*  
2/6 net.  
By GOLDWIN SMITH.

A Novelist of Morality.

*Mark Rutherford's Works*  
1/- net.  
New Popular Edition.

An Indispensable  
Handbook.

*Gardening for the Million*  
2/6 net.  
By ALFRED PINK.

An Absorbing New  
Romance.

*Meadowsweet and Rue*  
6s.  
By SILAS K. HOCKING.

"GRAIN OR CHAFF?"  
being

*A.C. Plowden's Autobiography*  
6s.  
Popular New Edition.

Second Impression in  
Preparation.

*Old Times and New*  
7/6 net.  
By J. GEORGE TETLEY, D.D.

## NYRIA

[3rd Impression.

By Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED.

## THEY TWAIN.

By Mrs. AUBREY RICHARDSON.

## Through Sorrow's Gates

By HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE.  
[4th Impression.

T. FISHER UNWIN, London